

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY
Barometer 20.04

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 16 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 82 76

July 16 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 86 93

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FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915.

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SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
436 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL ASK FOR TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS STERLING.

National Register Bill has Received the Royal Assent

SIR IAN HAMILTON REPORTS FURTHER PROGRESS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT.

AN INTERNATIONAL BANKER'S VIEWS.

July 15, 1.10 p.m.
The statement of the German Bankers to the Kaiser that the prolongation of the war would bankrupt Germany has been suppressed in the official German organs, but it has been published in the leading German newspapers. A leading international banker interviewed at New York declared that Europe generally did not realise the extent of Germany's financial embarrassment. He also said that Germany had failed to reckon on the complete interruption of overseas commerce.

A LANDMARK OF IMPERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

July 15, 1.10 p.m.
Sir Robert Borden's attendance at the Cabinet meeting, is welcomed as a significant landmark of Imperial development. This is the first occasion on which a Premier of a Dominion has participated at an ordinary Cabinet meeting.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER BILL.

July 15, 9.45 p.m.
The National Register Bill has passed both Houses and has received the Royal Assent.

THE DARDANELLES.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S REPORT.

July 15, 10.30 p.m.
Sir Ian Hamilton reports that at daybreak on the 12th inst. the British right with a French Corps attacked the enemy, resulting in a heavy confused fighting all day and the capture of two strongly fortified lines at a depth of two hundred to four hundred yards. The British left on the same day also took two lines and advanced four hundred yards. At night counter-attacks were repulsed, but the British right had pressed too far and the Turks re-captured a section by a bomb-attack; but this was re-taken by a Naval Division. Meantime the French pushed to the mouth of the Kerevedere River. All the counter-attacks were repulsed and the whole of the original objective was attained, except one small point. 422 prisoners were taken.

ANOTHER WAR CREDIT.

July 15, 1.10 p.m.
It is understood that the Government will ask the House of Commons to vote a credit of two hundred millions sterling, next week.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH CARRY A LINE OF TRENCHES.

July 15, 4.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that night was disturbed to the north of Arras, where the French carried a little line of German trenches.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

July 15, 4.00 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—We have made further progress. In the region of Argonne the Germans made a series of counter-attacks but only succeeded in regaining a small footing.

RETRENCHMENT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

July 15, 1.10 p.m.
Mr. Asquith announced that a committee, presided over by Mr. Lloyd George, is forming, to consider the retrenchment of the public services.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NEW BRITISH ARMIES ARRIVE SECRETLY AT THE FRONT.

July 15, 2.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France says that the news of the arrival of new formations has been kept most secret.
There have been rumours of the arrival of certain divisions, but no one was aware of their actual presence till by chance they were seen on the road or met in the trenches.
Their sturdiness and discipline favourably impressed veterans who had been most keenly interested in the formation and training of the new army.
The new comers have been placed in the trenches for short spells, firstly by sections and gradually in whole battalions, and they stood their baptism of fire according to expectation; while one unit, exposed to a heavy fire, showed splendid courage and tenacity.
The gunners highly approve of the new armies' batteries, and the moral effect of the new divisions is undoubtedly great, inspiring the trenchmen with confidence and proving that the country is fully supporting the firing line.

BIG GERMAN MOVE ON WARSAW FORMING.

July 15, 5.50 a.m.
That the Germans are making a big move in the region north of Warsaw appears from a Petrograd communique, which says that the enemy on the 12th inst. assumed the offensive on the Narew front and captured our trenches on the right bank of the Pissa on the 13th on a front of two versts, but was dislodged by a counter-attack.
Great enemy forces are advancing between the rivers Orjatz and Lydynia where the Russians declining battle retired on Tuesday night to the second line positions.
The Russians in fighting south of Lublin from the 4th to the 11th took 22 761 prisoners.
fighting is also proceeding in the direction of Holm.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN ARGONNE.

July 15, 2.40 a.m.
A Paris communique states that the enemy in Belgium bombarded Farnes and East Dunkirk.
The Germans north of Arras twice vainly attempted to leave the trenches near Souchez. The cannonade of the whole of this sector was continuous, the Cathedral quarter of Arras particularly suffering. Three civilians were killed.
We attacked in Argonne, gaining a footing in the German trenches west of the Argonne forest. The enemy's main line in Argonne yesterday did not exceed 400 metres depth.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN STATION BOMBED.

A SQUADRON OF AEROPLANES ATTACK A TRAIN.
July 15, 2.40 a.m.
A squadron of twenty aeroplanes bombed the enemy's military railway junction between Duis and Lille. The gun aeroplanes accompanying the squadron bombarded a stationary train.

AUSTRIA TAKES TO SENDING NOTES TO AMERICA.

July 14, 6.30 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that Austria on June 20 presented to the American Ambassador a Note, which declares that the enormous trade in war material between the United States and Great Britain and her Allies was not consonant with the definitions of neutrality, and the American Government would undoubtedly entirely prohibit it. The communication suggests that America should advise Austria's enemies that their supply of foodstuffs and raw materials will be interrupted if legitimate trade in these articles to neutrals is not released.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July 15, 9.30 p.m.
The Scindia left Liverpool on the 30th ult.

AMMUNITION TO BE KEPT ON ICE.

July 15, 2.45 p.m.
Reuter is informed that Roumania continues successfully and energetically to prevent arms from Germany and Austria reaching Turkey.
Besides stopping double partitioned wagons, Roumanian officers lately confiscated what was labelled 'Manich beer.' The Germans specially telegraphed to the various stations asking the officials to place ice blocks on the trucks so as to keep the beer in good condition.
The curious officials discovered that the barrels contained ammunition, and on examination large cement blocks were disclosed hollow, filled with shell cases.

TELEGRAMS.

THE THAW CASE.

A VERDICT OF SANITY.
[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]
London, Received July 15.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that after a nine year's fight for liberty, Harry Thaw has secured a verdict of sanity from a jury, at the New York State Supreme Court.

REGULATING THE PRICE OF COAL.

DRASTIC PENALTIES IN
EVENT OF CONTRAVENTION.
London, Received July 15.
A Bill to be introduced into the House of Commons provides that the price of coal at the pits' mouth shall not exceed last year's price more than four shillings. Draconic penalties will be enforced in the event of contravention. The Bill does not apply to coal intended for export.

THE SOUTH WALES MINERS.

GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS
RESUMED.
London, Received July 15.
The meeting of the South Wales miners' Executive, which lasted all day yesterday, at Cardiff, was unable to agree to the terms for the resumption of work. In accordance with the miners' Federation of Great Britain's appeal to some of the members. It is reported that sections of the men are most bitter and are determined not to resume work. Eventually it was resolved to ask Mr. Runciman to resume negotiations at the point where they were broken off. Mr. Runciman agreed. The dispute does not affect, momentarily, the Navy's supply of coal of which there are ample stocks.

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR GENERAL DENNEHY.
[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]
London, Received July 15.
The death is reported of Major General Sir Thomas Dennehy, K.C.I.E.
[Major General Dennehy was Extra Groom-in-Waiting to the King since 1910. He was born 1820, served in the South African campaign, 1855-1856; Indian Mutiny, 1857-58; and was Political Agent at D'Almeida, Rajpootana from 1870 to 1885. He was Extra Groom-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria from 1888 to 1901, and to King Edward from 1901 to 1910.]

SIR EDWARD GREY.

ATTENDS CABINET MEETING.
London, Received July 15.
Sir Edward Grey attended the Cabinet meeting.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The new men were a surprise in efficiency to the veterans at the front.
Harry Thaw after a nine year's fight has secured a verdict of sanity.
During four weeks fighting the Roumans have captured 22,761 prisoners.
During the night, as it were, new British Armies have been sent over to France.
A Bill to be introduced into the House of Commons, provides that the price of coal shall not exceed that of last year's more than four shillings. This does not apply to coal for export.

TELEGRAMS

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports British and French successes at the Dardanelles.
The National Register Bill has passed both Houses and has received the Royal Assent.
It appears that a big German move is being contemplated in the neighbourhood of Warsaw.
Austria has now taken to sending Notes to America and in one she has given America "advice."
It is understood that the Government will ask for a vote of credit for two hundred and fifty sterling.
Sir R. Borden's attendance at the Cabinet meeting is welcomed as a significant landmark of Imperial development.
The meeting of the South Wales Miners' Executive were unable to agree to the order for the resumption of work.
An international banker asserts that Europe generally did not realise the extent of Germany's financial embarrassment.
Munitions labelled "Manich Beer" and "Cement" have been found by Roumanian officials, and so another German trick has failed.
Mr. Runciman has been asked to resume negotiations in connection with the South Wales Miners' crisis, at the point where they were broken off. Mr. Runciman has agreed.
The statement of the German bankers to the Kaiser, that the prolongation of the war will bankrupt Germany, has been suppressed in the official German organs.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.
Some interesting news from Peking sent by our own correspondent is inserted in this issue.
An article dealing with the difficulties of saving the Emden and the future prospects of the wreck appears on page 3.
Another interesting letter from a gentleman, well known in Hongkong, who is now serving with the fleet at the Dardanelles, will be found on page 4.
The Luncheon banquet to the 15th inst., the Prince of Wales' Fund Subscription list No. 41, and Volunteer Reserve Orders appears on an inside page.
Some information as to the operations of the Netherlands Overseas Trust, which was formed a few months ago for the purpose of facilitating Dutch trade will be found in this issue.

DON'T FORGET.
TO-DAY.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Monday, July 19.
Sale of Land—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—3 p.m.
Sale of Leasehold properties—Messrs Hughes and Hough's Sales Rooms—3 p.m.
Tuesday, July 20.
H.K. Jockey Club—Extraordinary General meeting—noon.
Thursday, July 22.
Sale of Land—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—3 p.m.
Thursday, July 23.
Association of Exporters and Dealers of H.K.—annual meeting—4 p.m.
Extraordinary General meeting of Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong—4.30 p.m.

NOTICES

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST PRIZE.

AT THE PANAMA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER WAS AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE. THIS IS THE HIGHEST AND ONLY AWARD FOR TYPEWRITERS.

DODWELL & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

"THE MACHINE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY."

CHINA, HONGKONG & JAPAN.

ASAKI BEER.



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

ASTHMA

CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1 & 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 7. No. 8. No. 9. No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 13. No. 14. No. 15. No. 16. No. 17. No. 18. No. 19. No. 20. No. 21. No. 22. No. 23. No. 24. No. 25. No. 26. No. 27. No. 28. No. 29. No. 30. No. 31. No. 32. No. 33. No. 34. No. 35. No. 36. No. 37. No. 38. No. 39. No. 40. No. 41. No. 42. No. 43. No. 44. No. 45. No. 46. No. 47. No. 48. No. 49. No. 50. No. 51. No. 52. No. 53. No. 54. No. 55. No. 56. No. 57. No. 58. No. 59. No. 60. No. 61. No. 62. No. 63. No. 64. No. 65. No. 66. No. 67. No. 68. No. 69. No. 70. No. 71. No. 72. No. 73. No. 74. No. 75. No. 76. No. 77. No. 78. No. 79. No. 80. No. 81. No. 82. No. 83. No. 84. No. 85. No. 86. No. 87. No. 88. No. 89. No. 90. No. 91. No. 92. No. 93. No. 94. No. 95. No. 96. No. 97. No. 98. No. 99. No. 100. No. 101. No. 102. No. 103. No. 104. No. 105. No. 106. No. 107. No. 108. No. 109. No. 110. No. 111. No. 112. No. 113. No. 114. No. 115. No. 116. No. 117. No. 118. No. 119. No. 120. 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No. 1108. No. 1109. No. 1110. No. 1111. No. 1112. No. 1113. No. 1114. No. 1115. No. 1116. No. 1117. No. 1118. No. 1119. No. 1120. No. 1121. No. 1122. No. 1123. No. 1124. No. 1125. No. 1126. No. 1127. No. 1128. No. 1129. No. 1130. No. 1131. No. 1132. No. 1133. No. 1134. No. 1135. No. 1136. No. 1137. No. 1138. No. 1139. No. 1140. No. 1141. No. 1142. No. 1143. No. 1144. No. 1145. No. 1146. No. 1147. No. 1148. No. 1149. No. 1150. No. 1151. No. 1152. No. 1153. No. 1154. No. 1155. No. 1156. No. 1157. No. 1158. No. 1159. No. 1160. No. 1161. No. 1162. No. 1163. No. 1164. No. 1165. No. 1166. No. 1167. No. 1168. No. 1169. No. 1170. No. 1171. No. 1172. No. 1173. No. 1174. No. 1175. No. 1176. No. 1177. No. 1178. No. 1179. No. 1180. No. 1181. No. 1182. No. 1183. No. 1184. No. 1185. No. 1186. No. 1187. No. 1188. No. 1189. No. 1190. No. 1191. No. 1192. No. 1193. No. 1194. No. 1195. No. 1196. No. 1197. No. 1198. No. 1199. No. 1200. No. 1201. No. 1202. No. 1203. No. 1204. No. 1205. No. 1206. No. 1207. 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GENERAL NEWS.

Marquis Saionji in Tokyo.
Marquis Saionji, who has been residing in Kyoto since his retirement from office about two years ago, arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday morning (20th June). His presence in the capital at the present moment, when relations between the Elder Statesmen and the Cabinet are reported to be rather strained, is attracting a great deal of public attention. One report has it that Marquis Prince Oyama, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, intends to resign and that Marquis Saionji is nominated as his successor.

Singapore Mortality Returns.
The rate of mortality in the Settlement of Singapore for the week ended June 26, was 26.71 per mille of the population per annum. The total number of deaths was 174, of which 125 were male subjects and 49 female. Convulsions claimed 28, phthisis 28, and malarial fever 25. The highest number of deaths, 27, took place between the ages of 35 and 45. The deaths under three months numbered 20 and between that age and one year 20. Two Europeans died, one Eurasian, 127 Chinese, 35 Malays and 8 Indians.

Cromwell's Mace?
During the late Lord Peel's tenure of the Speakership he was informed that the mace ordered out of the House of Commons by Cromwell had been discovered in Jamaica. On inquiry the information proved to be false, but it was found that Jamaica at one time possessed a mace presented by Charles II, which, like the earlier maces used at Westminster, has vanished. In 1677 Jamaica was overwhelmed by an earthquake, and amongst many public buildings engulfed at Port Royal was Parliament House. With the wreck disappeared King Charles's mace.

Rubber Shipwrecks.
The loss of the Lusitania draws attention once again to the possibilities of rubber as a seething, or lining for the hulls of ships to avert or minimise a catastrophe such as that which has just occurred. A good deal of research is understood to have taken place more or less on these lines, and the granting of patents for apparently hopeful devices has been mentioned from time to time. Experiments have shown conclusively that rubber is almost invulnerable to explosive attacks, and the application of the principle to shipping does not seem to present insurmountable difficulty.

Eurasians and Insanity.
Why are Eurasians so very much more liable to insanity than members of other communities in the presidency? That is one of several interesting questions raised by the Surgeon-General in his report on the administration of Madras Lunatic Asylums. The Surgeon-General is of opinion that the unequal battle which the community has to fight, in competition with the Indian, leads to numerous mental casualties. He added—"Behind these factors there is probably the fundamental fact that Europeans cannot colonise or perpetuate their race in the tropics, that degeneration rapidly sets in, and further that races of mixed European and Asiatic blood are not as a rule a biological success."

X-Rays and Cotton Cargoes.
The application by a representative of the British Consulate in New York of X-rays to bales of cotton has led to the indictment by the Federal Grand Jury of five merchants of German and Hungarian extraction, who have been engaged in a conspiracy to smuggle rubber into Germany and Austria. With large credits by German and Austrian authorities the defendants first packed the rubber in barrels of resin. When resin was declared contraband they hid it in bales of cotton. One case of goods opened was labelled stationery, and had a big block inside, sufficient to make an automobile tyre. It was marked "ink eraser." All sorts of plans to deceive have been adopted, the most ingenious being rubber sausages in jars of pickles. In each case they sought to export the rubber in British ships to Genoa. So far as is known none of their consignments reached its destination. Two of the defendants have been fined \$100 each, and another defendant \$80.

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ATRABILIOUS AUSTRALIA

Her Hostile Attitude Toward the United States.

The following was written for The Chronicle by Charles M. Pepper, former Foreign Trade Adviser of the United States Department of Statistics.

Australian unfriendliness to the United States has been one of the unlooked-for developments of the world war. The bond of sympathy which the American people thought they had with the virile people of the Antipodes has snapped.

Coarse attacks on President Wilson by public men and leading newspapers, and mercenary motives as the basis of our national policy, are said to reflect the popular sentiment, and probably do reflect it. Australia charges the interruption of kindly relations to this country.

The grievance, given voice, is that the United States, instead of maintaining neutrality, should have involved itself in war for the benefit of the allies. Numerous letters from Australia, and doubtless some official reports, have shown how prevalent this feeling is.

Australia's atrabilious attitude while it may be regretted, need cause no serious concern in the United States. The trade policy has been an unfriendly one since long before the war broke out although it involves no national animosity. The sentimental outbursts are susceptible of explanation.

Isolation is the explanation. Australia is remote from the currents of international affairs. The local viewpoint is from a restricted horizon, with no world-wide outlook.

The people of Great Britain, and British statesmen, can understand how the majority of the people in the United States may sympathise with the cause of the allies and yet be firmly determined not to become involved in the war. They can be content with the moral effect of the American attitude.

The attempted trade retaliation because the United States does not choose to go to war for the sake of the empire of which Australia is a part, is a childish manifestation of the same isolated point of view. It offers the opportunity, however, to correct a widespread misunderstanding of the commercial policy of Australia.

measures to secure to its own commerce equal advantages. Australia need not be blamed for making the most of our complaisance.

Before the war broke out there was pressure to increase the discrimination against American products in the interest of British products. This notwithstanding that tariff legislation in the United States had thrown open our markets to Australian products, especially in the provisions for free wool and free meals.

In 1912 our imports from Australia were approximately \$9,600,000. In 1914, under the new tariff, they were \$17,000,000. In 1912, out of \$3,600,000, imports, there were \$5,800,000 admitted free. In 1914, out of \$17,000,000, all but \$1,000,000 of Australian imports were free of duty.

It might naturally be assumed that this liberality would cause a reciprocal spirit to be shown in Australia, yet the tendency was just the opposite. Advantage was taken of this tendency in framing the new war tariff measure which was put in force in April.

Australia followed the example of Canada in making the United States pay the larger part of her war bill by increasing the tariff duties on goods of American origin. How far the Australian politicians took advantage of the popular resentment because the United States had not become an armed partisan of the allies and how far this feeling reacted on them in framing the tariff legislation may be guesswork. The results are clear.

While the British preferential rate also was increased as a means of additional revenue, the proportionate increase in the general tariff which applies to the United States was larger. This is why manufacturers of all classes of commodities from farm implements to machine tools and pianos are flooding the State Department with protests.

Australia is one of the best markets for American agricultural machinery. The schedule efforts examples of the manner in which the discrimination against American products has been worked. On agricultural implements, including cane harvesters, garden implements, and a variety of miscellaneous implements, the British preferential rate was raised from 12½ per cent to 20 per cent, while the general tariff rate which includes the United States, was increased from 15 per cent to 25 per cent. In other words, the preference for Great Britain was doubled.

On corn, shellers and huskers, barrows, plough shears, and the like, the preferential rate remained at 20 per cent, while the general rate was increased from 20 per cent to 25 per cent. On combined corn shellers and huskers, disk cultivators, drills and similar articles, the British preferential rate remained at 25 per cent, while the general rate was increased from 25 per cent to 30 per cent.

In a general way it is stated that analysis of the Australian tariff shows that while the average preference under the old law was 5 per cent, it is 10 per cent under

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THE FAR EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

Chinese Railway Concessions.

(June 15.) In the House of Commons on June 15, Sir John Jardine asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could inform the House what railway agreements or understandings regarding railway development work by British subjects or British capital now exist between the British and Chinese Governments and were by both regarded as valid.

Lord Robert Cecil, in reply said, His Majesty's Government has no railway agreements with China, though the agreement signed with British syndicates are communicated to His Majesty's Legation. The Chinese Government have, moreover, promised us that certain railway concessions for which one British firm is negotiating shall, whether granted to that firm or not, be in any case reserved for British subjects. L. and C. Express.

the new law, and most of this increase comes out of this country.

The United States, according to its own statistics, last year sold to Australia nearly \$48,000,000 of merchandise. When the readjustment of world tariffs comes after the war Australia is likely to demand attention. The war bill in the system of the antipodean commonwealth should not be allowed to poison trade relations permanently.

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J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1915.
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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915.

WAR NERVES.

We quoted, a couple of weeks ago, a statement of Sir James O'Riordan Browne to the effect that the lunatic asylums are going to be unpleasantly full after the war is over. His remark had, of course, special reference to the soldiers whose minds have become, or will become, unhinged through shocks, physical or mental, sustained in the field. Unfortunately, however, mind disorders are not to be regarded as by any means likely to be confined to men who have been on active service; for, terrible as the strain on them has been, there are all too many instances at home where it has been quite as great: principally, of course, in the case of women. Britain has mercifully been spared the horrors of invasion, or of being even a temporary battle-ground; the people at home have seen none of the sights that have terrorised and paralysed the civilian inhabitants of Belgium and parts of France, and, compared with the lot of the other countries of the Alliance, their burden has been light.

Yet there must be many thousands of persons in Britain, who, if they have not actually lost their reason, (and many undoubtedly will have done so) have become so weakened in nerve as to be no longer of normal mind. Apart from the many who witnessed the bombing and the bombing by German ships and aircraft of the various east coast towns and villages, and whose nervous system was shattered thereby, even though they escaped without external hurt, we have also to take into consideration an enormous number of naturally delicate persons living in areas that have been threatened by aircraft and that may yet be so attacked. Many of these must, of necessity, find their mental constitutions weakened through mere apprehension. Again, we have to take into account those who have lost sons or husbands, or who know these to be prisoners in the hands of the Germans. The loss of a relative rarely deranges the mind of the bereaved, it is true; but loss at a time like this undoubtedly has a more shocking effect, in a general way, than one expects it to have in normal times.

We could go on for some while enumerating the various classes that must pay the price of war by impaired intellect, but the subject is not a cheerful one upon which to dwell. What we have to keep in our thoughts, however, is the fact that this calamity cannot yet be spoken of as in the past, and that the likelihood of its spreading is all too great; for the war is not yet over. If, by dwelling upon the unhappy fact, Britishers can persuade themselves to do more than they have already done towards ending the war, then there will have been some purpose served by their keeping it in mind. Nervous weakness and incipient madness must, like poverty, go on increasing until the war is brought to a close. Then let the subjects of the Empire decide that they will close it, as far as they are able, by helping with money or time or service to defeat the Germans and to put it out of their power to inflict so cruel and undeserved a punishment on those who are dear to them. And when the war is over, let the thought and the sight of all the needless suffering that Germany has caused stand in the way of any bridging over of the gulf between her and ourselves. The man who, after peace is made, can shake hands with a German and do business with him, well knowing that he and his have been the cause of so much sorrow, physical suffering and madness to perfectly innocent people, no longer deserves to be called an Englishman—or a man at all.

It is now forty-five years since war broke out between France and Prussia. War was declared by France on the fifteenth of July and, on the seventeenth, the Germans accepted the challenge, even though the declaration was not formally delivered in Berlin till the nineteenth. The French, more far-seeing than the world gave them credit for being at the time, read with exactness what Germany's programme was to be; and, with their traditional warm-blooded gallantry, challenged the budding tyrant to a war for which, unhappily, France was all too ill prepared. Her judgment was sound enough; it was her resources that were at fault. The quick French intellect had to t t no time in realising that the Power which had beaten Denmark in '64, and Austria in '66, was suffering from "swell'd head" in consequence, and would stick at nothing to increase a third consolidated empire. It is interesting to see that, on this occasion, the Emperor William I expressed himself with characteristic Prussian hypocrisy and in very much the same terms as his unctuous grandson might have chosen. "Love of the common fatherland and the unanimous uprising of the German races have consolidated all opinions and dissipated all disagreements. . . . The war will procure for Germany a durable peace, and from this bloody seed will arise a harvest blessed by God—the liberty and unity of Germany." The same sort of humbug; the same blasphemous dragging in of the Name of God; the same preparations for tyranny and domination; "Happily it is a very different France that is opposed to Germany to-day; and a very different issue to the war is on the way."

Indian Prisoners in Germany. We shall look forward with plenty of curiosity to the "special report" which is to be made with reference to the treatment of Indian prisoners in Germany. So far, it is understood they have been given full permission to perform their religious duties; but there seems to be no clear information on the subject. There was a time when we should have said that even Germany had too much sense to insult gratuitously the religion of another race; but just now we are prepared to believe anything, of her. A country that cannot respect the Faith of some millions of its own subjects sufficiently to refrain from bombarding Rheims Cathedral is hardly likely to strain itself to respect that of the Asiatics who happen to be in its power. Nor can we believe that fear of causing dissatisfaction among the Turks would weigh much with the Germany of the present day, in her readiness to insult Mohammedan prisoners. If she had any hope of coming out victorious from the war, she might strain a point and suppress her natural boorishness. As it is, however, it would seem that she cares little whether she offends or pleases even her friends.

Our Deportees. This morning a Chinese was found to be in unlawful possession of Government property. It was a minor offence and was doubtless well met with by the fourteen days' imprisonment imposed. But the thief was a returned deportee—a many-times returned deportee, in fact; for, on the migrator's asking him how often he had been banished, he said nonchalantly that it might have been twice or might have been thrice. Here is a handsome illustration of how our banishment system works; and what many of our readers would like to know is how soon the present arrangement is going to be altered. If it were once known that a life sentence would be the punishment for returning from banishment we should quickly have an end of such offences. If a man were still hardy enough to put the law to the test it would not be difficult to find occupation for him. We are continually being told that the goal is not large enough to accommodate these ruffians, and that the Colony ought not to have to support them. But to impose a life sentence is the quickest way to keep them out of the Colony. As to maintaining them, that would be no difficulty if chain gangs were re-established.

DAY BY DAY.

BUT WHEN THOU DORST ALMS, LET NOT THY LEFT HAND KNOW WHAT THY RIGHT HAND DOETH.—Matt. vi. 3.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 79; clear.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 43½ published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Dues per a.s. Liangchow to-morrow.
English Mail.—Closed per a.s. Sardinia at 11 a.m. to-day.
French Mail.—Closes per a.s. Ville de la Ciotat to-day at 5 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Chénan to-day at 5 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.
Closing prices:—
Donglas's.—\$56, sales.
China Sugars.—\$128, sales.
Hongkong and W'poa D. Co. Ltd.—\$70, buyers.
Shanghai and Hongkong W. Co. Ltd. 84, buyers.
Union Waterboats \$18, sales.
China and Manila — \$5, 40 cents buyers x the return of \$4.50 per share.
Shell Transport 87½ buyers.
Kung Yik. Tla. 14½ buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 1/8d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 45th anniversary of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War.

The National Relief Fund.
The following new subscriptions to the National Relief Fund are announced:—British subject of all races in Siam (5th contribution), \$750; Eastern Telegraph Company, Ltd., \$103.

Chinese Republic Progress Club.
The Chinese Republic Progress Club has been registered as a company. It is limited by guarantee with 1,000 members. The liability is 10s. The object is to conduct a social club in or near Liverpool.

Present for Constable.
We understand that the constables and their officers at the Water Police Station, Kowloon, have subscribed \$130 as a present for P. C. Kelly, a very popular member of the Police Force, who has gone home to join Kitchener's Army.

Crown Land Sales.
It is notified in the Gazette that the following Sales of Crown Land by Public Auction will be held at the Police Station, Auction, at 12 noon, on Thursday, July 22, 1915.

And at District Office, Tai Po, at 10 a.m., on Monday, July 26, 1915.

Bijou Theatre.
The chief feature of the programme at the Bijou Theatre during the past three nights has been a magnificent representation, by the Eclair Film Co., of Feydeau's bright little extravaganza "The Duchess of the Police." To-night the eight-part film, "The Curse of Greed," will be shown for the first time. It is, we understand, a drama of great power and interest.

Exempted From Registration.
It is notified in the Gazette that the following society has been exempted by the Government in Council from registration under the Societies Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 47 of 1911), and its name is hereby added to the List of Exempted Societies, published in Government Notification No. 172 of 1915, under the following heading:—Social Clubs (Chinese). Wan Lam.

Ordinance Approved.
His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 25 of 1914.—An Ordinance for the more effectual preventing and further punishment of the offence of trading with the enemy. Ordinance No. 13 of 1914.—An Ordinance to amend the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884. Ordinance No. 6 of 1915.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Seditious Publications.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THAT CONTRABAND CO'TON.

Mr. Asquith and Peace.

The wires of this morning are voluminous enough, and quite interesting; if they have a fault, it is that do not tell us what we want to know. There is a word or two from each front: the tail end of Sir Ian Hamilton's report, making mention of one or two useful minor successes; an Italian communiqué recording a renewal of activity on the Austrian front, with apparently very decided scores for the Italians; the repelling of a couple of German attacks in Argonne, a dramatic sawing in the Russian field—from which the enemy looks to have emerged top-sawyer. That a Norwegian steamer has been torpedoed comes almost as an event after quite a long, and as we think somewhat significant cessation of submarine attacks. We derive no special excitement or satisfaction from the admission of Germany that she sank the Nebraska, for we were already under that impression; and her promise to pay compensation only makes us yawn. We prefer to dwell on the further proofs of Australia's intense loyalty in coming to the aid of the Imperial Government yet once more with offers of re-inforcements.

"Negotiated."

But perhaps the best news of all is that Mr. Asquith has squared his jaw against all talk of compromise. Some wiseacre—the Radical Member for Hanley—blatantly asked if it was a fact that "both the Belgian people and the Government wanted to see the Germans negotiated out of their country." The House, with Mr. Asquith at its head, did not take many seconds to express itself on this point. Replacé "negotiated out" with "driven out," and the House would listen; not otherwise. To talk of negotiations to men who come of a sporting (and a fighting) race, seems too funny. We have seen enough in the past of what comes of negotiations with a people that cannot reverence even the most binding of treaties, and that would rather lie than not. The Premier's grim remark about "the terms of peace which the enemy would entertain" should be quite sufficient answer to the world as to how an Empire that values its honour regards the substitution of palaver for hard knocks.

Lord Crewe and the Cotton.

We took the liberty, the other day, of observing that there was a deal too much blather about the contraband cotton and not enough firm action. Lord Crewe is surely straying from the firm front offered by his Chief, in the matter just alluded to, when he talks about leaving the door open. There spoke the true Radical politician; the type that has too often made a laughing stock of Britain, and that helped to render war with Germany possible. The whole of the Marquis' speech, as given us by Reuters, is an example of the wretched half-measures to which his school has been treating the country for more years than one cares to count. "It is impossible to institute a regular blockade of neutral ports." Every fool knows that; but it is not impossible to take such measures as will ensure the keeping out of war material from Germany. While such people as Lord Crewe are "judging every article on its merits" Germany is grinning over her further successful smuggling into her territory of the things that she most needs; the things that are helping to prolong the war. No one wants to see Britain guilty of disloyalty, or of the brutal disregard for the convenience of others which is one of Germany's distinguishing characteristics; but there is a line to be drawn. At a time like this we have to protect ourselves—the more so that neutral nations have not invariably shown themselves anxious to play the game by us.

THE NEW DERBY.

A POPULAR WIN.

"Times" Description of the Race.

Evidently many more people visited Newmarket yesterday, says the Times of June 16, than had been generally expected; for when the London train arrived conveyances at the station were sufficient to take only a small fraction, and a large number set off on the long and tedious trudge to the course. After all it was, if not the veritable Derby, much more than a colourable imitation, and men will go to see the greatest of races. The usual story has to be told of the attendance. A large proportion of those present were in khaki, a contingent in the blue hospital clothing; the cheaper places were much better filled, but not by many civilians of military age. The Stewards of the Jockey Club, Captain Greer, Mr. Arthur James, and Sir John Thurbay, who have been enduring such troublous times of late, were at their posts, the Club being otherwise sparsely represented.

Before the numbers were hoisted for the Three-Year-Old Handicap a notice was displayed stating that horses whose places in the draw were over 30 "might have to start behind." Four feet for each animal is the allowance, and Mr. Ernest Willoughby, the starter, calculated that this would afford room for something like 32. There were in fact 38, and Mr. W. M. Savill's Atom won from Mr. F. C. Stern's Sentiment.

For the New Derby all the 17 horses coloured on the card were saddled, Mr. S. B. Joel's Pommern maintaining his position as favourite at the least shade over even money. Mr. A. Belmont's Danger Rock was in strong demand, in spite of the obvious fact, to which I draw attention yesterday, that in the ordinary course of events he ought not to beat Let Fly. Colonel Hall Walker's preference had veered round to this colt—who, his owner maintained, ought never to have been beaten in any of his races—for the reason that Follow Up had been stopped in his work. The trainer of Mr. G. H. Williamson's King Priam was convinced that the son of Your Majesty would, at least, run into a place, but M. Edmond Blane's pair, Le Mellor and Fo indeed, were little esteemed, indeed an owner who has horses in the stable with them told me that he could not regard either as a Derby horse. They led the way in the canter, Pommern bringing up the rear and evoking much admiration, though in the matter of condition there was certainly no fault to be found with any of the lot.

The demeanour of the field at the post, a matter for description at Epsom, cannot be made a subject for comment on the Suffolk Stakes Course, the horses being out of sight there and until the race is half over. Watching from the stand on the paddock side, there is no indication that the runners are on their way, till they round the turn into the straight and it is announced that "they are coming." As soon as details could be discerned, Pommern was seen to be, if not actually leading, prominent in the front rank, the bearer of the green and pink stripes having for immediate companions Achtol, carrying Mr. Mortimer Singers' light blue, chocolate stars, and Rosendale, his jockey wearing Major H. B. Roberts' pink, broad dark blue hoop. Colonel Hall Walker's blue and white check, cerise cap, on Let Fly, was not far off. It can hardly be said, however, that the race looked to be between these horses, for Pommern was very decisively settling, any doubts which had existed as to his ability to get up the hill. He was doing so with little effort, and won by two lengths, Rosendale just keeping Achtol out of third place.

Let Fly was going very fast at the finish, and perhaps if more use had been made of him he would at least have been nearer the extreme probability, nevertheless, that the best horse would win. The victory was well received.

THE WAR LOAN.

Generous Response from Singapore.

The period of subscription to the National War Loan terminates to-morrow at home, and will to all intents and purposes close in Singapore to-day says the Straits Times of July 9. It is impossible yet, although it would be interesting, to ascertain the aggregate of subscriptions from this Colony. That could only be arrived at by the favour of the various banks through whose hands applications have been passed. In the meantime, however, it can be stated that the applications were more numerous and more imposing than was anticipated even by those in a position to estimate.

The biggest applications which we are in a position to verify were several of \$20,000 each, and of these the Straits Trading Co. and the Singapore Oil Mills are two. The Straits Steamship Co., Ltd., have put in for \$10,000 while one of their directors, Mr. Lee Choon Guan, applies for a further \$2,000 worth on his own. The responses from all classes and conditions of the people, indeed, has been remarkable. There is one individual \$20,000, we understand, and at least one amount of \$15,000. The big Chinese institutions and the local insurance Companies have applied in proportion to their abilities. For example, the Chinese Commercial Bank asks for \$8,000 and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce as a body is applying for a large sum. One local insurance company is in the lists for \$5,000 and another, we understand, for even more. Among private applications appear such well-known names as Mr. Tan Jait Kim's firm for \$5,000, Mr. J. A. Ellis for \$3,000 and Mr. E. S. Manasseh \$1,000. European merchants appear in surprising bulk, and a not inconsiderable total could be made of the applications in the name of ladies.

Full details of the race are as follows:—

The New Derby Stakes, a sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, with 1,000 sovs. added (given by Lord Derby); the second to receive 200 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. Suffolk Stakes Course, one mile and a half.

Mr. S. B. Joel's b c Pommern, by Polymelus—Merry Agnes, 9st, (S. Dunoghue) 1

Colonel Hall Walker's b c Let Fly, by White Eagle—Gondollette, 9st, (J. Childs) 2

Major Roberts' b c Rosendale, by St. Frusquin—Menda, 9st, (J. Clark) . . . 3

Mr. A. E. Barton's My Ronald, 9st, (O. Foy) 0

Mr. A. Belmont's Danger Rock, 9st, (A. Whalley) . . . 0

M. E. Blane's Florimond, 9st, (H. Jellies) 0

M. E. Blane's Le Mellor, 9st, (G. Stern) 0

Lord Carnarvon's The Vicer, 9st, (F. Ballock) 0

Sir E. Osse's Gadabout, 9st, (F. O'Neill) 0

Mr. H. B. Duryes's Chickamanga, 9st, (M. O'Connell) . . . 0

Mr. J. B. Joel's Sunfire, 9st, (W. Huxley) 0

Mr. J. A. de Rothschild's Apothecary, 9st, (R. Cooper) . . . 0

Mr. M. Singer's Achtol, 9st, (O. Tigg) 0

Mr. E. Tanner's Rushford, 9st, (M. Wing) 0

Mr. W. J. Tatam's The Revenge, 9st, (E. Piper) . . . 0

Colonel Hall Walker's Follow Up, 9st, (E. Huxley) 0

Mr. G. H. Williamson's King Priam, 9st, (O. Heckford) . . . 0 (Winner trained by C. Peck, at Newmarket).

Betting.—11 to 10 agst. Pommern, 10 to 1 each Danger Rock and Let Fly, 100 to 7 The Vicer, 100 to 6 My Ronald, 20 to 1 each Gadabout, Sunfire, King Priam, Le Mellor, and Chickamanga, 33 to 1 Achtol, 40 to 1 Rosendale, 50 to 1 The Revenge, 100 to 1 each agst. the others.

Place betting in proportion. Won by two lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Achtol was fourth, Danger Rock fifth. The Vicer sixth, My Ronald seventh, Apothecary eighth, Sunfire ninth, King Priam tenth, The Revenge eleventh, Le Mellor twelfth, Florimond thirteenth, Chickamanga fourteenth, and Gadabout 15th. Time, 2 min. 32 3/5 Sec.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH

(From Our Own Correspondent).

The Bomb Incident at Mukden.

Peking, July 7.

In consequence of the refusal of the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden to hand over the three Chinese students who were recently arrested by the Japanese police, inside the Chinese city without the permission of the Chinese authorities, for their alleged complicity in the bomb incident, the Chinese Government has despatched Mr. Wang Hang-lien of the Waichiao to Mukden to discuss the case with the Japanese officials there, in order not to further hurt the feelings of the two peoples. To prevent further trouble the Chinese police has been specially instructed to pay attention to the protection of Japanese shops and residents at Mukden and its environs. The Japanese Legation has been requested by China to instruct Japanese Consuls in South Manchuria, to carefully explain to Japanese subjects the necessity of maintaining friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese, and not to give offence to the native on account of the recent Sino-Japanese negotiations in Peking.

Chinese Minister to Belgium.

Mr. Wang Jung-pao, Chinese Minister to Belgium, has been elected to assist in the drafting of the Chinese Permanent Constitution. He has been ordered by the Central Government to return to China as soon as possible. The duties of the Chinese Minister to Belgium will be performed by the Chinese Minister to France, until the conclusion of peace. It is the intention of the Chinese Government to promulgate the permanent Constitution in April or May of next year.

Constitutional Advisers.

Dr. Goodnow, late Constitutional Adviser to China, is expected here about the middle of this month from the United States to assist the Chinese Government to draw up the permanent Constitution. The post vacated by the Japanese Adviser, Dr. Ariga, will be filled by another Japanese law expert at the expiration of his agreement, at the end of this month, and that his successor will be recommended by the Tokio Government.

Dr. Willoughby, Dr. Goodnow's substitute at Peking and Mr. Nakayé, Dr. Ariga's Assistant, (who is still here) will also assist the ten Chinese appointed to assist in the drafting of the Constitution, in their important duties. In commenting upon the drafting of a permanent Constitution, some Chinese papers express the belief that with the assistance of these Western and Japanese constitutional experts, there should be no difficulty in drawing up a good and workable permanent Constitution for the Chinese Republic; but the real difficulty will be, the execution of its terms by the Central and Provincial authorities.

Prince Kungshang (Korohin).

Prince Korohin, President of the Bureau of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, will most probably be appointed Commissioner and Comforting Commissioner to Inner and Outer Mongolia on the peaceful conclusion of the Sino-Russian Treaty about Outer Mongolian autonomy while his post will probably be filled by Mr. Pi Kuei-fang, first delegate to the Kiakhtu Conference. It is said that Mr. Liu Ching-jan, Chinese Minister to Russia, will remain in his post. During the course of the last several weeks, Prince Korohin has twice tendered his resignation to the President, for various reasons.

Prince Korohin is one of the very few enlightened Mongolian Princes in Peking, and his retirement from the Central Government will be greatly regretted by both Chinese and Mongolians.

The Salt Administration.

For the discussion of the various ways and means towards the re-organisation of the salt gabelle, Mr. Kung Hain-shan, new Director, is going to establish a Yen-wu T'ao-neng Hui or a conference on the present condition of the Salt Administration. Foreign and Chinese experts in the Salt Administration will be invited to become members of the conference.

MR. CHURCHILL ON HIS WORK.

(Continued from Extra.)

Yet I would advise you from time to time, when you are anxious or depressed, to dwell a little on the colour and light of the terrible war pictures now presented to the eye. See Australia and New Zealand smiting down in the last and finest crusade the combined barbarism of Prussia and of Turkey. (Cheers.) General Louis Botha holding South Africa for the King. (Cheers.) See Canada defending to the death the last few miles of shattered Belgium. Look further, and across the smoke and carnage of the immense battlefield, look forward to the vision of a united British Empire on the calm background of a liberated Europe.

Then turn again to your task. Look forward, do not look backward. Gather afresh in heart and spirit all the energies of your being, bend anew together for a supreme effort. The times are harsh, need is dire, the agony of Europe is infinite, but the might of Britain hurled united into the conflict will be irresistible. We are the grand reserve of the Allied cause, and that grand reserve must now march forward as one man. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Need for Supreme Effort.

Captain E. Leslie Boase, of the 4th (City of Dundee) Battalion, Black Watch, who had his left arm in a sling, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Churchill. He said that he brought a message from those whom he had left at the front. The message was, "Will you back us up?" He hoped that the marching orders Mr. Churchill had spoken of would be issued quickly, and that there would be the desired response. The people had never failed the country yet. Personally he would not be a party to recruiting married men of 40 for the front. He thought that this was monstrous. More men, however, were wanted. He did not agree with those people who said we needed shells and nothing but shells. More men and more shells were required. He particularly asked if there were no civilians to go out for the work of trench digging. When men were relieved from fighting and were sent to the rest base they had, weary as they were, to be made out to dig trenches, and sometimes to bury the dead. Since he returned to Dundee he had seen a splendid lot of young men who were serving for home defence. Home defence, he thought, should be in the hands of the older men. People had not yet realised what the war meant. We were not prepared on land when the war broke out. Soldiers were starved of ammunition in the early part of the war. Now, he believed, the country had wakened up. "We want your best," he said.

Sir George Ritchie seconded the vote of thanks, which was heartily carried.

EUROPEAN REMANDED.

Alleged Importation of Opium.

At the Police Court, this morning, Leopold Biro, was remanded on charges of importing and being in unlawful possession of opium valued at about \$35,000, until Monday at 2-15 p.m.

The Han-yeh-Ping Company.

On the recommendation of Mr. Sun Pao-chi, Director General of the Han-yeh-Ping Company, the Ministry of Finance, has appointed Mr. Chao Chun-lien, Resident Manager, to investigate the affairs of the Company and introduce reforms. This is being done in view of the Japanese proposal of its amalgamation with the Japanese Government Iron Works.

Mines and Arable Lands in South Manchuria.

The Central Government has issued orders to the Provincial authorities of Fengtien to the effect that all mining properties and arable lands in South Manchuria must be preserved for the Government and no private persons will be permitted to sell or mortgage them under severe penalties.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

July	1	...	Tons
"	2	...	285
"	3	...	235
"	4	...	248
"	5	...	249
"	6	...	280
"	7	...	250
"	8	...	253
"	9	...	226
"	10	...	228
"	11	...	238
"	12	...	230
"	13	...	240
"	14	...	222
"	15	...	249
"	16	...	205

Total to 16th inst. 4034

Daily average 252.13

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS RELATING TO SUGAR.

The Regulations relating to Sugar (not in transit) published on pages 567 and 568 of the "Regulations of Hongkong, 1914," as amended by the Governor-in-Council on the 4th June 1915, and published in the Government Gazette of the 4th day of June, 1915, as Notification No. 248, are hereby further amended by the addition thereto after the words "China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited;" in paragraph 4, as amended of the words "or in the Godowns Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 situated at West Point on the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 95 and Nos. 9 and 10 situated at West Point on Marine Lot No. 282 and Nos. 11, 12 and 13 situated at Kennedy Town on Marine Lot No. 242 the property of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited."

APPOINTMENTS.

The following list of Appointments is taken from the Gazette of July 16.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Subadar-Major Birbal, 74th Panjabis, to be his Honorary Extra Aide-de-Camp vice Subadar-Major Shashibullah Bahadur, 40th Pathans, with effect from July 9, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. W. Beswick to be Supernumerary Second Lieutenant and Dr. W. B. A. Moore to be Surgeon-Lieutenant in the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, with effect from July 12, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to promote Second Lieutenant C. H. Blason, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, to be Lieutenant, with effect from July 12, 1915.

Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co.,

The s.s. Heungshan will return from Canton to-morrow July 18, at 5 p.m.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TRAVELLERS RESTRICTION ORDINANCE.

The Public are informed that the Permanent Passes issued by the Provost Marshal will not be available after August 7th next. Any person desiring to renew a Permanent Pass should give notice to the Captain Superintendent of Police, stating in full, the reasons for his request, the places to which he desires to proceed, the average number of journeys made out of the Colony a month, and at the same time return the Permanent Pass in his possession.

If the application is granted it will be necessary for the applicant to forward two copies of his photograph, and call personally at the Central Police Station. The size of the photograph shall be about 2" x 3".
C. Mc I. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR SUMMER DRINKS

COLD FRESH MILK
SOUR SKIM MILK
STERILIZED

Make your own junket, we will furnish you with Rennet Tablets.
FREE OF CHARGE.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, & MANILA.
s.s. "MONGOLIA"
The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery from the Company's Godown West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignee's risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Friday, July 16th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Wednesday, July 21st, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point Wednesday, July 21st, 1915 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before July 31st, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognised.
R. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING Co., Ltd.

An Interim Dividend of Two Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915, will be payable on Thursday, 29th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 20th July to Thursday, the 29th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

An Interim Dividend of Three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1915 will be payable on Thursday 29th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 20th July to Thursday, the 29th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

From this date until further notice during my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. C. M. G. Burnie will act as Secretary of the Society.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

From this date or until further notice, during my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. C. M. G. Burnie will act as Secretary of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July, 12th 1915.

NOTICES.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebatik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
PROBATE JURISDICTION.

RE MARIA RUFINA CONCEPCAO LUBIO DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 19th day of July, 1915.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send particulars of their Claims in to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 13th day of July, 1915.

DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARSTON,
Solicitors for the Executor.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

It is hereby notified that an interim dividend of £2.30 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1915, at rate of 1/9.5/16 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after Monday, the 16th August, 1915, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be closed from Monday, the 2nd of August to Saturday, the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Managers.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.



SLEEPING - SUITS

For SUMMER WEAR in LIGHT ZEPHYRS and TROPICAL WEIGHT WOOL.

SMART PATTERNS — COMFORTABLE FITTING.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR. SPECIALISTS.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

JUST RECEIVED

SOCKS

IN

LISLE AND CASHMERE

In a large variety of Designs and Colourings including Black and White.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS HOSIERS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

and RECORDS.



SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

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Tel. 1322

CHAMPAGNES.

PERRIER-JOUET
1906 VINTAGE.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$80.00.
" 2 " PINTS. " \$83.00.

MOET AND CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$74.00.
" 2 " PINTS. " \$77.00.

GUILLEMART EXTRA DRY.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$40.00.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road, YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

"Cook's" FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	1st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Mino, R.N.R. will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd July.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 7, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 17th JULY.

10.00 p.m. Honam. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 18th JULY.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Heungshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night Steamer (also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan, Tons 1651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 18th JULY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd., THE CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trip take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

IPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	T. 20,000 {THURS., 29th July, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	T. 12,500 {TUES., 27th July, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hilachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	T. 12,500 {TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shinoh	T. 12,000 {THURSDAY, 29th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	T. 8,000 {THURSDAY, 22nd July.
Kobe & Yokohama	Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurozumi	T. 12,500 {MONDAY, 19th July.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Kamakura Maru Capt.	T. 12,500 {THURSDAY, 22nd July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama		

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.	
" " Return " 800. " " Return " 825.	
" " 2nd Single " 400. " " 2nd Single " 360.	
" " Return " 605. " " Return " 550.	
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$80.13.0	
" " Montreal \$60. 3.0	
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.	
" " 1st Return £7.10/—	
To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.	
" " 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16/—	
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$185.	
" " 2nd " \$ 90. " " 2nd " \$ 83.	

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	20th July, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

Hongkong 17th July, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjibodas	JAVA	15th July	JAPAN	22nd July
Tjimanok	JAVA	18th July	JAPAN	25th July
Tjikembang	JAPAN	5th Aug.	JAVA	7th Aug.

Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 27th July, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 24th Aug. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	" 28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....	\$71.10.	Return (6 months) \$120.
First Class to New York.....	\$60.	" " \$96.10.
" " San Francisco.....	\$45.	" " \$68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	15th July	22nd July at 11 a.m.
Eastern	2nd Aug.	9th Aug. "
Aldham	23rd Aug.	23rd Aug. "
St Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Hailan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 20th July at 2.30 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 23rd July at 2.30 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 27th July at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrack & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Marine Losses in May.

The number and net tonnage of British vessels, respecting the loss of which reports were received at the Board of Trade during May, 1915, and the number of lives lost, are as follows:

Description.	No.	Net Tonnage.	Lives lost.
Sailing	17	3,267	11
Steam	68	66,545	1,251

Total... 85 ... 69,812 ... 1,262

† Including three sailing vessels of 2,000 tons sunk by German warships.

° Including forty-three steamers of 48,743 tons sunk by German warships and two steamers of 4,277 tons sunk by the Turks.

The above table is a record of "reports received" in the month, and not of wrecks which occurred during the month. Many of the reports received in May, relate to casualties in previous months.

The figures include the losses of seven sailing vessels of 865 tons and seven steamers of 1,217 tons belonging to British Possessions Abroad, involving the loss of the lives of 24 persons, of whom six were lost in sailing vessels and 18 in steamers.

Shipping Finance.

The annual report of the director of the Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, of Amsterdam, for the year ended December 31, 1914, announces a dividend of 75 fl. per 1,000 fl. share and of 37.50 fl. per 500 fl. share. During the fourth quarter of the year nine of the company's freight steamers had to be laid up at Amsterdam at considerable loss. Under those circumstances it tried to employ some of its steamers outside their regular routes. Good freights were to be obtained in the American trade, and therefore the company decided to charter a few steamers for such business. During the last quarter of 1914 a service was opened between New York and Java in connection with the Rotterdam Lloyd, and a service between Java and New York in connection with the Rotterdam Lloyd and the Nederl. Stoomv. My. Ozean. The report of Huddart, Parker Ltd., for 1914, announces a further drop in the ordinary dividend, doubtless due to the war and drought. On the assets side of the balance-sheet the item steamships, properties and shares has expended by £248,920, while investments are down £237,750. These movements may be accounted for, in part at least, by the formation of a company to purchase the colliery now known as Hebburn Ltd., in which Huddart, Parker, Ltd., has a considerable interest. In addition to contracts let for a geared-turbine passenger steamer and a cargo vessel, an order has been given for a smaller freight steamer. The net profit for the year was £57,714, which is increased to £66,081 by the amount brought forward of £8,347. The 6 per cent. preference dividend absorbs £30,000, and the 5 per cent. ordinary dividend £52,000, leaving £11,081 to be carried forward. For 1913 the ordinary dividend was 61.2 per cent., and for 1912, 7 per cent. The directors of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. announce a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock (less income tax), and an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock (free of income tax) for the half year ended March 31 last. The dividend of 10 per cent. on the deferred stock has hitherto been distributed at the rate of 2.1-2 per cent. as an interim dividend and 6.1-2 per cent. as a final dividend, but the directors believe it will be more convenient to the stockholders to equalize the distribution.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon, Haddock, Kippers, &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Wingsang	Sat., 17th July at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 20th July at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Hangsang	Wed., 21st July at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyasang	Thur., 22nd July at noon.
S'PORE, Pang & Ooutta	Yatsing	Fri., 23rd July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yunsang	Sat., 24th July at 3 p.m.
S'HAL, Moji & Kobe	Namsang	Sun., 25th July at 4 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Ooutta	Fooksang	Tues., 27th July at 3 p.m.
WWEI & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Wed., 28th July at 4 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For "Steamer." Date of Departure.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER,
SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents. 19

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular
intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787 x 88 x 34'6"

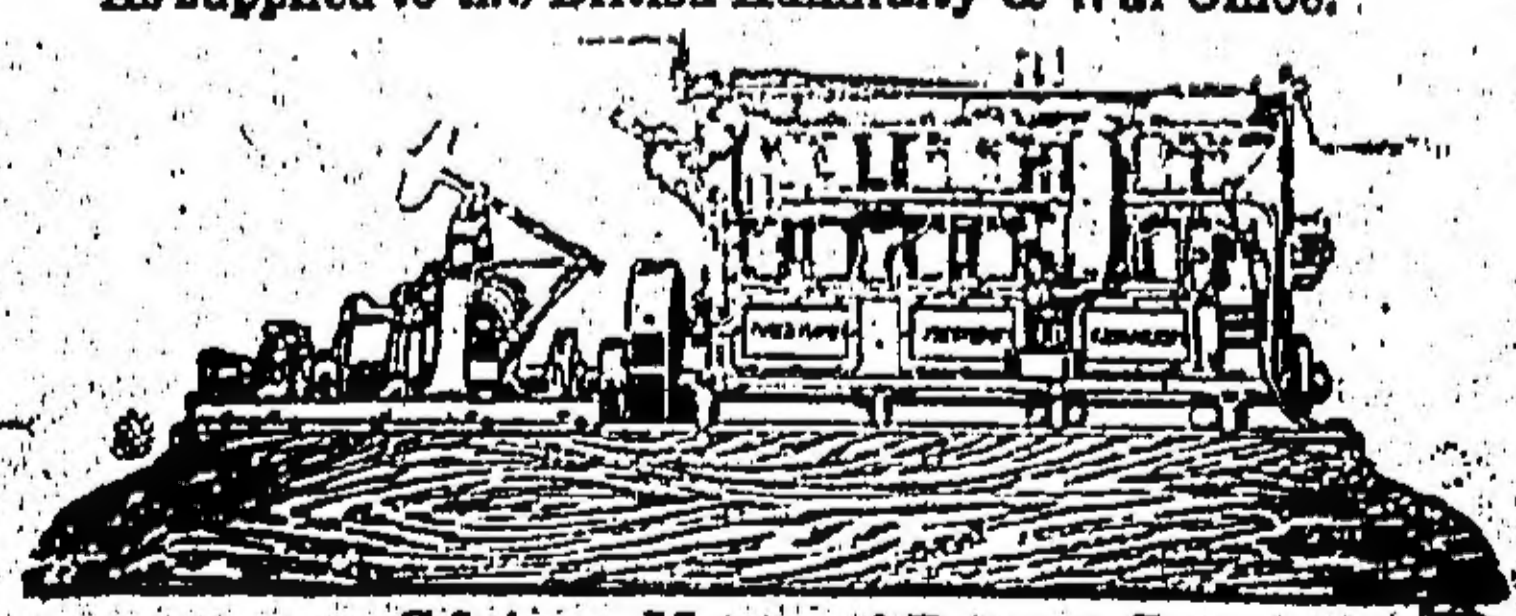
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons,
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear:
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 67

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	17, July
Marseilles via Ports	V. Clotat	M. M.	17, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Kashgar	P. & O.	30, July
Marseilles & London	O. of Rangoon	B. L. L.	31, July
Marseilles via Ports	Polynesian	M. M.	7, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Genoa, London and Hull	Glenturret	S. T. Co.	19, July
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'lon & Co.	Gujarat	B. L.	23, July
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Via, B.C., & S'le via K'lung & Co.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	27, July
Seattle	Shweil M.	J. M. Co.	E. of July
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan & Co.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
Ports via Japan			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	22, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	16, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Manila	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	17, July
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	18, July
Kobe & Yokohama	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	19, July
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	20, July
Hiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	20, July
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	K'kura M.	N. Y. K.	22, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Sangols	D. S. Co.	23, July
Manila	Yunsang	J. M. Co.	24, July
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports			
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
Shanghai	Nore	P. & O.	25, Aug.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL.

FOR SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SHINSEI MARU"

Will be despatched about the
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Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

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Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUWA MARU,"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and
delivery can be obtained as soon
as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before NOON,
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 19th
July, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignee's and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented within
three days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

YUSEN

Hongkong, 12th July, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

**EAST ASIATIC COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor-ship

"ANNAM,"

having arrived, Consignees of
cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valu-
ables, are being landed and stored
at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, Kowloon, whence de-
livery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forward-
ed on unless instructions received
from the Consignees to-day re-
questing it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns,
and all goods remaining undeliv-
ered after the 21st of July, will
be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns where they will be ex-
amined on the 20th of July, at
10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before
the 28th of July, 1915, or they
will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected.Bills of lading will be counter-
signed by the undersigned.**THORSEN & Co.**

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL

The C.P.R. s.s. **MONTEAGLE** arrived
Moji on Tuesday, the 13th July at noon,
left Moji on Wednesday, 14th July at
3 a.m. due to arrive Kobe on Thursday,
the 15th July, a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. **ALDENHAM** left
Sydney for this port (via Queensland,
Port Darwin and Manila) on the
10th inst., and may be expected to arrive
here on or about 2nd August.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M.S. s.s. **PERSIA** sails from Yok-
ohama on the 15th inst. via Manila for
Hongkong.

The mails have been transferred to the
s.s. **EMPIRE** of the E. & A. Line, due to
arrive at Hongkong July 19.

The P. M. s.s. **CHINA** arrived at San
Francisco on the 13th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. **NAMSANG** from
Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 20th
July.

The s.s. **SANGOLA** from Calcutta left
Singapore on the 13th inst. afternoon and
may be expected here on or about the
18th inst.

The Ben Line s.s. **BENALDER** from
14th, Midland, and London left Singa-
pore for this port on the 14th inst. and
may be expected to arrive here on or about
20th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,722, Yama-
naka, 6th July—Wakamatsu.

30th June, Coal—M.B.G.E.

Haitian, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 7th
June—Swatow, 6th July, Gen.—
D. L. & C.

Laksang, Br. s.s. 977, Matthews, 29th June
—Haiphong, 27th June, General
—M. & C.

Jade Fr. s.s. 385, J. Pannier, 2nd July—
Haiphong, 29th June, Rice—O.S.
C.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,355, G. Eady, 3rd July—
Shanghai, 29th June, General—
B. & S.

Tjibodas, Dut. s.s. 8,013, N. v. Wight
Junia, 5th July—Java, 28th
June, Sugar—J.C.J.L.

Anna, Norw. s.s. 1,017, A. Amtyen, 5th
July—Bangkok, 28th June, Rice
—T. & Co.

Kong Moh, Br. s.s. 2,555, Kinghorn, 6th
July—Singapore, 30th June, Gen.—
Chinese.

Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, J. Bing, 8th July
—Swatow, 7th July, General—C.
S.S.N. Co.

Tjilatap, Dut. s.s. 3,829, P. E. C. v. Scher-
mitz, 8th July—Moji, 4th July,
Gen.—J.C.J.L.

Casia, Br. s.s. 3,006, P. S. Robinson, 9th
July—Taichow, 2nd July, Ballast
—A. P. Co.

Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Benson, 10th
July—Canton, General—B. & S.

Chipsaling, Br. s.s. 1,190, Walker, 10th July
—Canton, General—M. & C.

Tydera, Br. s.s. 1,480, W. R. Wallace, 13th
July—Singapore, 2nd July, Gen.—
B. & S.

Hsinchang, Chinese s.s. 1,200, 12th July
—Tientsin, Gen.—O.S.N. Co.

Hangsang, Br. s.s. 1,356, S. Wilds, 18th
July—Algeria, 7th July, Rice—J.
M. & Co.

Talhybus, Br. s.s. 5,522, F. W. Cullum,
13th July—Vancouver, 16th May
Gen.—B. & S.

Panama Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,300, 13th
July—Shanghai, 10th July, Gen.—
O.S.K. & Co.

Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,027, O. Nansen,
14th July—Bangkok, 2nd July,
Rice—T. & Co.

Otowa Maru, Jap. s.s. 870, N. Hyodo, 13th
July—Moji, 7th July, Coal—M.
B. K.

Hongmoh, Br. s.s. 2,555, Kinghorn, 13th
July—Amoy, 13th July, Gen.—
Chinese.

Hulchow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Sharpe, 11th July
—Tientsin, 9th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Hitachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,031, S. Taminaga,
15th July—Manila, 13th July,
Gen.—N.Y.K.

Polynesian, Br. s.s. 3,543, Costa, 15th July
—Saigon, 12th July, Gen.—M. M.

Mongolia, Am. s.s. 8,750, E. Rice, 15th
July—San Francisco, Gen.—P.M.
& Co.

Tonglo, Chinese s.s. 881, M. Honda, 16th
July—Haiphong, 13th July, Coal
—Chinese.

Easton, Br. s.s. F. Carter, 15th July—
Australia, 12th June, Gen.—G.L.
& Co.

Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,119, A. Kobayashi,
16th July—Swatow, 15th July,
Gen.—O.S.K.

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General Agents.

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SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

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Hongkong 9th July 1915

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915.

MR. CHURCHILL ON HIS WORK.

GROWTH OF THE FLEET.

THE DARDANELLES EXPEDITION.

The following is the report of Mr. Churchill's speech at Dundee by *The Times* special Correspondent under date of June 5.

Mr. Churchill in a speech to his constituents at Dundee this afternoon made his first public statement since he left the Admiralty. He told the audience that he had not come to trouble them with personal matters or to indulge in reproaches or recriminations, and as regards the period during which he was responsible for the administration of the Navy his declaration was:—"I have done my best. The archives of the Admiralty will show in the utmost detail the part I have played in all the great transactions that have taken place and it is to them I look for my defence."

Standing at the edge of the platform and with his hands clasped in front of him Mr. Churchill in a simple and almost conversational way permitted himself a glance back over his services to the nation as First Lord. "When he came to describe the growing strength of the Navy, and foretold a victory in the Dardanelles which would shape the destinies of nations and shorten the duration of the war, Mr. Churchill threw more of his natural buoyancy and vigour into his words, and before the close of the speech the audience had been roused to high enthusiasm."

The speech was largely a call for optimism and action. In the Dardanelles the losses would be cruel, the struggle heavy, and the risks enormous, but victory would make amends for all. Speaking of the new Government, Mr. Churchill asked what the nation expected of it, and answered his question by the one word—Action. He believed compulsion to serve would be unnecessary, but if we could not win this war without taking men by compulsion, he would support such a measure.

So far as service at home was concerned, Mr. Churchill declared that the nation must be organised—socialised, if they liked. In some form or other the Government must exercise power to give the necessary control and organising authority and to make sure that everyone of every rank and condition, men and women as well, should do their fair share. "We are the grand reserve of the Allies," he declared in a last trenchant sentence, "and that grand reserve must now march forward as one man."

At the call to service the audience sprang to their feet and cheer was added to cheer before the enthusiasm of eager men sank back to excited silence.

Captain Leslie Boscawen, who was a prospective Unionist candidate for the representation of Dundee, also addressed the meeting. He is an officer in the 4th Black Watch and has recently returned, wounded, from the front. His message from those who were fighting was, "Will you back us up?" and he said that more men as well as more shells were needed. He hoped the people would receive their marching order as soon as possible.

Mr. Churchill's Speech. Mr. Churchill, who was received with loud cheers, the audience rising and singing. "For he's a jolly good fellow," said:—

"I thought it right to take an opportunity of coming here to my constituency in view of all the events which have recently taken place, and also of the fact that considerably more than a year has passed since I have had the opportunity of speaking in Dundee."

I have not come here to trouble you with personal matters, or to embark on explanations or to indulge in reproaches or recriminations. In war time a man must do his duty as he sees it, and take his luck as it comes or goes. I will not say a word here or in Parliament which I cannot truly feel will have useful bearing upon the only thing that matters—upon the only thing I care about, and the only thing I want you to think about—namely, the waging of victorious war upon the enemy. (Cheers.)

The Burden of Four Years. I was sent to the Admiralty in 1911, after the Agadir crisis had nearly brought us into war, and I was sent with the express duty laid upon me by the Prime Minister to put the Fleet in a state of instant and constant readiness for war in case we were attacked by Germany. (Cheers.) Since then, for nearly four years, I have borne the heavy burden of being, according to the time-honoured language of my patent, "responsible to Crown and Parliament for all the business of the Admiralty," and, when I say responsible, I have been responsible in this real sense, that I have had the blame for everything that has gone wrong. (Laughter and cheers.) Those years have comprised the most important period in our naval history—a period of preparation for war, a period of vigilance and mobilisation and a period of actual war under conditions of which no man had any experience. I have done my best (cheers), and the archives of the Admiralty will show in the utmost detail the part I have played in all the great transactions that have taken place. It is to them I look for my defence.

I look also to the general naval situation. The terrible dangers of the beginning of the war are over. The seas have been swept clear; the submarine menace has been fixed within definite limits; the personal ascendancy of our men, the superior quality of our ships on the high seas, have been established beyond doubt or question (cheers); our strength has greatly increased, actually and relatively from what it was in the beginning of the war, and it grows continually every day by leaps and bounds in all the classes of vessels needed for the special purpose of the war. Between now and the end of the year, the British Navy will receive reinforcements which would be incredible if they were not actual facts. Everything is in perfect order. Nearly everything has been foreseen, all our supplies, stores, ammunition, and appliances of every kind, our supplies and drafts of officers and men—all are there. Nowhere will you be hindered. You have taken the measure of your foe, you have only to go forward with confidence. (Cheers.) On the whole surface of the seas of the world no hostile flag is flown. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Balfour and his Task. In that achievement I shall always be proud to have had a share. My charge now passes to another hand, and it is my duty to do everything in my power to give to my successor loyal support in action, in word, and in thought. (Cheers.) I am very glad indeed that Mr. Balfour (cheers) has been able to undertake the great task. (Cheers.) The operations which are now proceeding at the Dardanelles will give him the opportunity of using that quality of cool,

calm courage and inflexibility which 15 years ago prevented Ladysmith from being left to its fate and surrendered to the enemy.

The Dardanelles. I have two things to say to you about the Dardanelles. First, you must expect losses both by land and sea; but the Fleet you are employing there is your surplus Fleet, after all other needs have been provided for. Had it not been used in this great enterprise, it would have been lying idle in your southern ports. A large number of the old vessels of which it is composed have to be laid up, in any case, before the end of the year, because their crews are wanted for the enormous reinforcements of new ships which the industry of your workshops is hurrying into the water. Losses of ships, therefore, are insignificant as the precious lives of the officers and men are saved, in nearly every case. They have been—losses of that kind, I say, may easily be exaggerated in the minds, both of friend and foe.

And military operations will also be costly, but those who suppose that Lord Kitchener (loud cheers) has embarked upon them without narrowly and carefully considering their requirements in relation to all other needs and in relation to the paramount need of our Army in France and Flanders—such people are mistaken and, not only mistaken, they are presumptuous.

The Prize in View. My second point is this—in looking at your losses squarely and soberly, you must not forget, at the same time, the prize for which you are contending. The Army of Sir Ian Hamilton, the Fleet of Admiral de Robeck, are separated only by a few miles from a victory such as this war has not yet seen. When I speak of victory, I am not referring to those victories which crowd the daily placards of any newspapers. I am speaking of victory in the sense of a brilliant and formidable fact, shaping the destinies of nations and shortening the duration of the war. Beyond those few miles of ridge and scrub on which our soldiers, our French comrades, our gallant Australians, and our New Zealand fellow subjects are now battling, lie the downfall of a hostile empire, the destruction of an enemy's fleet and army, the fall of a world-famous capital, and probably accession of powerful Allies. The struggle will be heavy, the risks numerous, the losses cruel; but victory when it comes will make amends for all. There never was a great, subsidiary operation of war in which a more complete harmony of strategic, political, and economic advantages has combined, or which stood in truer relation to the main decision which is in the centre of the theatre. Through the narrowness of the Dardanelles and across the ridges of the Gallipoli Peninsula lie some of the shortest paths to a triumphant peace. That is all I say upon that subject this afternoon; but later on, perhaps, when the concluding chapters in this famous story have been written, I may be allowed to return again to the subject.

Grounds for Encouragement. I am not with the croakers. (Cheers.) I see some of our newspaper friends are reproaching themselves, and reproaching others, for having been too optimistic. Let them lay their consciences to rest. It is the general duty of the Press, for the most part faithfully discharged, to sustain the public confidence and spirit in time of war. All the great commanders of the past, the rulers of States in times of crisis, have always laboured to discourage pessimism by every means in their power. (Cheers.) Our Allies the French have a recent saying that pessimism in the civilian is the counterpart of cowardice in the soldier. That does not mean you must face facts. You should

face facts, but surely from the facts of our situation you will find the means of deriving much encouragement. Why, when we look back and remember that we entered this conflict of military nations, of great States prepared mainly for war, that we entered this conflict ten months ago a peaceful civilian nation, that no part of our national life, excepting always the Navy (cheers)—British Navy was as ready as the German Army (loud cheers) and has proved itself more equal to its task (cheers)—but when we remember that no part of our national life, except the Navy, was adapted to war on a great scale, have we not in all that has happened since much to be proud of and much to be thankful for? (Cheers.) Is it not wonderful, for instance, that after so many years of peace we should have found ready to hand a Kitchener to recruit and organise our armies (cheers), a dauntless leader like Sir John French to command them (cheers), skilful generals like Sir Douglas Haig, Sir Ian Hamilton, a naval Commander-in-Chief like Sir John Jellicoe, Admirals like Beatty and Sturdee and De Robeck, and the gallant commodore who flies his broad pennant in the saucy *Arcturion*? And depend upon it behind them there are many more only waiting for the gold gleam of opportunity to perform surpassing deeds of merit in our cause. It is the duty of all in times like these to give loyalty and confidence to their leaders, be they the soldiers in the active sphere or the statesmen who sit in anxious council here at home, to give them loyalty and confidence, not only when all goes smoothly, for that is easy, but to make them feel that they will not be blamed for necessary losses incurred in valiant enterprise or rounded on in reproach at the first check or twist of fortune. Then you will get from your leaders, be they military or civilian, you will get from them the courage, the energy, the audacity, and readiness to run all risks and shoulder the responsibilities without which no great result in war can ever be achieved. (Cheers.)

Newspaper Criticisms. Now I would like to say something which will get me into trouble. (Laughter.) I do not think that the newspapers ought to be allowed to attack the responsible leaders of the nation (loud cheers), whether in the field or at home, or to write in a manner which is calculated to spread doubts and want of confidence in them or in particular operations, or to write anything which is calculated to make bad blood between them. I apply this not only to the Admirals and Generals, but to the principal Ministers at home, and especially the heads of the great fighting departments. No other nation now at war would allow the newspapers such a licence in the present time, and if there is to be criticism, if there must be criticism, first, it should be only the loyal criticism of earnest intention. But if there is to be criticism, let it be in Parliament. If the speeches are such that we cannot allow the enemy to be a party to our discussions, then let Parliament, as is its right, sit for the time being with closed doors. But it seems imperative, in the interests of the country for the future, and for the safety and success of our arms, that irresponsible or malicious carping should not continue.

We in this country are the firm supporters of a free Press. A free Press is a natural and healthy feature in national life, so long as you have also a free Parliament and a free platform; but when owing to war conditions, Parliament observes a voluntary but severe restraint, and when many of the subjects cannot be freely discussed without giving information to the enemy, then the balance of society is no longer true and grave in jury results from the

unrestrained action of the newspapers.

Work of the Old Government. I have very much regretted that the Liberal Government which is now no more had no opportunity of stating its case in Parliament. It would, I think, have been found that Lord Kitchener had a very strong case to unfold on behalf of the War Office, and even I might have had something to say on behalf of the Admiralty; but the Government has perished, its long career, so memorable in our home affairs, is ended, its work whether in South Africa or Ireland has passed for good or for ill into history. I know that there are gathered here this afternoon many of those who were its opponents, and that we are going to work together on a different basis now; but before I come to the new Government and its prospects, I must ask your leave and your courtesy to say a few words in justice to the old. (Cheers.) There was a Government which sought peace long and faithfully and to the end, but which, nevertheless, maintained our naval defence so that all the needs and dangers were provided against; there was a Government who placed in the field six times as many divisions of soldiers as had ever been contemplated by any party in the State at any time in our history; there was a Government which fulfilled in your name, in the name of the nation, every obligation of duty and of honour to France and to Belgium (cheers); there was a Government which brought us into the war a united people and with such a record that in future times, when the wounded world looks back with its searching scrutiny upon all the events which have led up to this great catastrophe—will leave us such a record as will show to all time that Britain was absolutely guiltless of the slightest stain. (Cheers.) I thought you would permit me to say these few words about the Liberal Administration of which, I have had the honour to remain for so many years a member, and that I might say them in justice to those who composed it and to the Chief who led it, and to the great party which so faithfully sustained it.

A Tribute to Lord Haldane. And before I leave it I would ask your leave to say a word about a great friend of mine, well-known to you in Scotland and passed now out of public life—Lord Haldane. (Cheers.) I deeply regret that he has ceased to fill the great office which he adorned. No more sincere patriot has served the Crown. There never has been an occasion in the Cabinets of the last seven years in which I have sat, that, as the need arose, Lord Haldane has not from his great knowledge of the German governmental system, warned us to be on our guard against the dangerous side of their nature. (Cheers.) There never has been a time when he has not supported every provision for the defence of this country, military or naval. He it was who entered into those intricate arrangements with France which enabled our Army to be so swiftly brought to the scene of action, just in the nick of time. He it was who prepared that Expeditionary Force in the face of much opposition and in days when every penny was hard to get. He it was who organised the Territorial Force (cheers), which has so splendidly vindicated itself and its founder, and upon whose gallantry, discipline, and numbers the weight and even the success of our military operations hitherto have notably if not mainly depended. (Cheers.) Till a few months ago all the land forces which we employed in this war, which we put in the field, were the products of Lord Haldane's organisation; and in the fatal and convulsive days before Great Britain drew the sword of honour, when the chill of doubt struck into many hearts, whether we should not as we were bound—in

those days no man stood closer to Sir Edward Grey and no man saw more clearly where our duty lay. (Cheers.)

The Return for Party Sacrifices. With that I leave the past. A new Government has been formed, old opponents have laid aside their differences, personal interests and party interests have been adjusted or suppressed, and the Administration may now claim to represent the political energies and abilities and to command the loyalty of a united nation. (Cheers.) To support that Government, to make it a success, to make it an efficient instrument for waging war, to be loyal to it, to treat it fairly, and judge it with consideration and respect is not a matter of likes and dislikes, not a matter of ordinary political choice or option. It is for all of us a matter of self-preservation. (Cheers.) For nearly three weeks the country has had its attention diverted from the war by the business of Cabinet making and the dividing of offices and honours, and all those common-places but necessary details of our political system which are so entertaining in time of peace. (Laughter.)

Now that is all over. It has taken long enough, but it is over, and I ask myself this question—What does the nation expect of the new National Government? I can answer my question. I am going to answer it in one word—action. (Loud cheers.) That is the need, that is the only justification, that there should be a stronger sentiment, a more powerful driving force, a greater measure of consent in the people, a element of leadership and design in the rulers—that is what all parties expect and require in return for the many sacrifices which all parties have after due consideration made from their particular interests and ideals. Action—action, not hesitation; action, not words; action, not agitation. The nation waits its orders. The duty lies upon the Government to declare what should be done, to propose it to Parliament, and to stand or fall by the result. That is the message which you wish me to take back to London—Act; act now; act with faith and courage. Trust the people. They have never failed you yet.

The Question of Compulsion. Long speeches are not suited to the times in which we live, and, therefore, I shall detain you only a very few minutes more. As to the rights of the State in the hour of supreme need over all its subjects there can be no dispute. They are absolute. Nothing matters but that the nation lives and preserves that freedom without which life would be odious. The only question which arises is as to the degree to which it is necessary to exercise these indisputable rights. Now, I say frankly to you that if it were not possible to win this war without taking men by compulsion, and sending them into the field, I should support such a measure; but I do not believe that it will be found necessary (cheers), and I am sure it is not necessary now. On the contrary, such is the character of our people that the only places which will never lack volunteers are the bloody trenches of France and Flanders. (Cheers.)

No nation has ever at any time in history found such a spirit of daring and sacrifice widespread, almost universal, in the masses of its people. The French Revolution could not defend the soil of France without compulsion. The American Commonwealth could not maintain the integrity of its State without compulsion, but modern Britain has found millions of citizens who all of their own free will have eagerly and soberly resolved to fight and die for the principles at stake and to fight and die in the hardest, the cruellest, and the least rewarded of all the wars that men have fought. Why, that is one of the most

wonderful and inspiring facts in the whole history of this wonderful island, and in afterdays, depend upon it, it will be taken as a splendid signal of the manhood of our race and of the soundness of our institutions. (Cheers.) And having got so far, being now on the high road to three millions of men in the service of the Crown as Volunteers—having gone so far, to cast away this great moral advantage which adds to the honour of our Armies and to the dignity of our State, simply for the purpose of bustling into the firing line a comparatively small proportion of persons, themselves not, perhaps, the best suited to the job, who, even when taken, could not be for many months equipped—to do that after all that has happened would, it seems to me, be unwise in the extreme. (Cheers.)

Organisation of the Nation. But service at home, service for home defence and to keep our fighting men abroad properly supplied and maintained, that seems to me to stand on a different footing. Remember, we are confronted with a foe who would without the slightest scruple exterminate us, man, woman, and child, by any method open to him if he had the opportunity. We are fighting a foe who would not hesitate one moment to obliterate every single soul in this great country this afternoon if it could be done by pressing a button. We are fighting a foe who would think as little of that as a gardener would think of smoking out a wasps' nest. Let us recognise that this is a new fact in the history of the world—(cheers)—or, rather, it is an old fact, sprung up out of the horrible abysses of the past. We are fighting with a foe of that kind, and we are looking in mortal struggle. To fail is to be enslaved, or, at the very best, to be destroyed. Not to win decisively is to have all this misery over again after an uneasy truce, and to fight over again, probably under less favourable circumstances and, perhaps, alone. Why, after what has happened, there could never be peace in Europe until the German military system has been so shattered and torn and trampled that it is unable to resist by any means the will and decision of the conquering Power. (Loud cheers.) For this purpose our whole nation must be organised—(cheers)—must be socialised, if you like the word, must be organised and mobilised, and I think there must be asserted in some form or other—I do not attempt to prejudge that—but I think there must be asserted in some form or other by the Government, a reserve power to give the necessary control and organising authority and to make sure that every one of every rank and condition, men and women as well, do, in their own way, their fair share. (Cheers.) Democratic principles enjoin it, social justice requires, national safety demands it, and I shall take back to London, with your authority, the message "Let the Government act according to its faith." (Cheers.)

A Message from the Front. Above all, let us be of good cheer. (Cheers.) and a voice, "Shame the devil and to hell with the Hun." Let us be of good cheer. I have told you how the Navy's business has been discharged. You see for yourselves how your economic life and energy have been maintained without the slightest check, so that it is certain you can realise the full strength of this vast community. The valour of our soldiers has won general respect in all the Armies of Europe. (Cheers.) The word of Britain is now taken as the symbol and the hall mark of international good faith. The loyalty of our Dominions and Colonies vindicates our civilisation, and the hate of our enemies proves the effectiveness of our warfare. (Cheers.)

(Continued on Page 6.)

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915.

THE KWANGTUNG
FLOODS.LATEST NEWS FROM
FLOODED AREAS.THE POSITION ON THE WEST
RIVER.

The restoration of the telegraph service and the return of boats from the West River neighbourhood makes it possible to get a little further news from the flooded districts, though this is necessarily still of a disjointed character. One returned Shamesite, whose story came to hand too late for insertion in last night's issue gives a serio-comic picture of the adventures and misadventures of Shamesites during the flood. Having nothing better wherewith to occupy his time he devoted himself at first to recording the height of the water, from day to day, on the Settlement. On Saturday, he tells us, it was oozing up in Jardine's cellars. On Sunday it had flooded the nullahs and was lying generously about the neighbourhood of the British Consulate. On Monday he looked out of his window expecting to see things back at the normal—and found that the water near the Hotel was knee-deep. By mid-day it was more than waist-deep in the Central Avenue. Our informant ventured out and, on reaching the English bund, found that it was still, for the most part, quite dry. By Tuesday the last of the dry land had disappeared, the water was rising uncompromisingly everywhere, and the Europeans, already ceasing to regard the flood as a novelty, were settling down resignedly to bathing suits and sampans.

After that our statistician lost count of the days and of the depth as well. On Thursday morning he decided that even Hongkong might be a little more habitable, and so set out in search of the river boat, rising superior to all questions of personal luggage and only too glad to find a disengaged dugout ready to take him alongside. By the way some of the stories as to the demands of ladies for prohibitive prices for sampans and dugouts must have been exaggerated, for this gentleman had no difficulty in bargaining with the owners of a dugout for a two-dollar fare.

The scene along the creek was a gruesome one. The two bridges still stood out distinct, but otherwise, from the Shamesen houses along the creek to the Chinese shops on the other side, was nothing but a lake, on which floated the putrifying carcases of dogs, pigs and cattle, and more mournful still, an occasional baby. Persons rescued from the fire were being brought to the native police station opposite Shamesen in boats etc.; and everywhere destruction and starvation seemed to be in the ascendant. At the French bridge the water was so high that more than one sampan got wedged and even in a small dugout it was only possible to pass under by lying down.

As the river steamer left the city, the devastation became even more apparent. The water "had gone just wherever it could." At the Standard Oil Co's premises only the top storey was visible, while, lower down the river, the only relief to the eye from the far-reaching flood was an occasional mound which stuck up island-like, and round which a few sampans folk clung helplessly.

Later arrivals tell pretty much the same stories of desolation. Some accounts are weird and pathetic beyond relating. We are glad to be able to relate that Europeans from Shamesen and the native city gave valuable help in rescuing many people from the fire, and in endeavouring to extinguish it. Other Europeans engaged sampans and went to the rescue of the drowning and the starving. A telegram received

in the Colony at ten o'clock this morning states that the water in the native city has gone down at least two feet. The electric light in most parts of the city was again working last night. Perhaps one of the most horrible features of the present situation is that hundreds of thousands of poor people are dependent on the flood water, charged with sewage and laden with dead bodies, for drinking purposes.

FROM THE WEST RIVER.

The s.s. Tai Ming, which was despatched last Monday with a cargo of rice for Wuchow, returned yesterday afternoon. She has been floating up again to-day and leaves this evening for Shun Tak and the interior district beyond, where hitherto no trading steamer has ever found sufficient water to allow it to penetrate. Her skipper, Captain Lewingdon, informs us that he discharged nearly four thousand piculs of rice, on his last trip, into the company's floating godown at Wuchow for ultimate distribution, and that the owners of the Tai Ming have generously provided the present cargo of foodstuffs at their own expense.

The Captain describes Shiu Hing and Samshui as probably having suffered most. The dyke at Shiu Hing, which was well above the level of many of the house-tops in the neighbourhood, burst in two places, and so great was the rush of the water that the houses fell like a stack of cards, or closed in, concertina fashion. "It will be months," he added, "before the corpses can be got at." The nine-storeyed pagoda there stands out of the water in entire isolation, the houses round it having all collapsed. The suburbs of Shiu Hing are described as wiped out, while many lives have been lost even in the city itself.

At Samshui things are no better. In Captain Lewingdon's opinion it will take from six to twelve months to restore the railway connection between there and Canton. Telegraphic communication is also destroyed. The water lies as it were in a hard-bottomed basin, from twenty-five to thirty feet deep, and it is only by evaporation that it can well be expected to escape. The passage along the river is most disagreeable and dangerous, owing to the small from dead bodies and rotting substances of all sorts. As for the distress—it is impossible to exaggerate it. Say that thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of people in Kwangtung and Kwangsi are dying of hunger and exposure, and the situation is at once summed up.

On Wednesday the destruction at Wuchow was materially added to by a most powerful hurricane. Well-trunk houses that had stood the strain and pressure of the floods were yet carried away by the force of this, and many lives were, of course, lost.

In some parts of the river the flood has had little or no effect. At Wong Moon everything seems normal, though grave fears were at first entertained that the silk stores would be ruined. Whampoa, Tak Hing and Doh Sing have suffered little or nothing.

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE
SUFFERERS.

Hongkong continues enthusiastically to "do its bit" where helping the starving is concerned. Much is still being accomplished by small private enterprise. We hear of one case in which the "boys" employed at a local European restaurant have subscribed for, and have despatched, 2,000 lbs. of bread for the people of Canton. Subscription lists are alluringly comfortable and as will be seen, in another column, the Legislative Council has come forward with generous promises of help.

The work of organising the relief and putting the whole thing upon a practical basis is being pursued steadily and persever-

ingly by the influential Chinese, and last night's meeting of their Chamber of Commerce showed that already much valuable work has been effected. The Tung Wah and the Chamber of Commerce have, as already stated, agreed to co-operate, and, working together, we are sure that they will do much towards alleviating the frightful predicament of at least all the accessible sufferers.

At the Chamber's meeting last night the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, urged upon the fifty members present the need for immediate action. They had been obliged to come together on very short notice, despite the standing orders of the institution, and the business of the evening was to ratify the understanding between itself and the Tung Wah, by which the help and experience of the best men would be available for the relieving of distress—a distress of which everyone was now well aware. He must first acknowledge the great kindness and sympathy shown by the Hongkong Government and by the British element in the Colony, who were most ready to help, both with money and also in providing means of communication among other things, the Government had been good enough to lend four launches, and the Stanley and the Victoria would leave the following morning for Canton. He might add that the Tung Wah had engaged a motor boat for distribution work, and that two launches from the Royal Naval Yard would also be available for this purpose.

It was impossible, continued the Chairman, to over-estimate the need for promptness, for, even while one spoke, men were dying of starvation within less than a hundred miles of them. Already, unhappily, all too many were beyond help. News came from Canton to the effect that, at the very lowest, 10,000 persons had been drowned or burned; in the city alone over 2,000 bodies had been picked up by the police. It was the business of the meeting to see that these terrible figures were not allowed to increase. The British Government here had generously promised \$50,000 towards the sum needed, and had agreed to the transfer of the balance (\$68,000) from last year's fund. He had also to acknowledge gifts from outside. The Shanghai Chinese, with Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Tang Shiu-wi at their head, had come forward with an offering of \$40,000 and the Hon. Mr. Loke Yow, of the Straits, had sent \$25,000. Up to date the local European merchants had raised \$8,000, and the Chinese \$30,000, and the Tung Wah Directors are working hard to raise more. All told, they now had in hand more than two lakhs, and, in addition, charitable people had provided some \$20,000 worth of provisions. What they wanted next was men to do the practical and active work.

In reply to the Chairman's appeals, sixteen volunteers at once rose. These were to proceed to-day by the Stanley to the valleys of the three rivers. They are armed with full powers from the Chamber of Commerce and the Tung Wah, and will send down weekly reports of progress.

Local Help.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary asks us to make public the following:—

It is not intended to make an appeal to the public for subscriptions for the relief of the widespread distress caused by the floods on the West River, but persons desiring to subscribe in aid of such relief should send their donations to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. That officer is in close touch with the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, who are organising a Relief Fund among the Chinese Community.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

\$50,000 for Kwangtung Flood
Relief Fund.

A special meeting of the Legislative Council was held this morning in the Council Chamber. E. E. the Governor presiding. There were present:—H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventris).

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. M. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Clerk to the Council.

Major-General Francis Ventris took the oath of allegiance as a member of the Legislative Council. His Excellency said:—We meet to-day in order to propose the resolution which stands in my name. I had hoped to be able to bring the resolution before the Council last Thursday, but unfortunately I did not get the sanction of the Secretary of State in time for the vote which is involved in the resolution. The disaster which has befallen the Kwangtung province and its capital is appalling, and the extent of the destruction of life and property will not be known for a very considerable time and one feels almost helpless in rendering any effective help in such a terrible catastrophe. This comparatively small sum, which I ask this Council to vote, is little more than an earnest of our heartfelt sympathy with the government and the population of the neighbouring province, and what is wanted there at the moment is not so much food, which can be bought with money, but the means of getting food to the starving people. We have done what little we can in assisting transport but unfortunately, situated as we are in a state of war, we cannot release nearly so many vessels as we should like to do or as we should be able to do if we were in a state of peace. The Comptroller has very kindly been able to spare two tugs from his service and these will be very useful in towing lighters conveying provisions to Canton, where the river steamers are unable to get alongside the wharves and discharge the cargo of that nature. And in addition we have sent up the Stanley, the light-house tender Stanley, and the Police launch to assist in the distribution of relief in the West River itself and we have also sent the Victoria to assist round and about Canton. That is five vessels in all and that is all we have been able to do. The Chinese community has responded in that extraordinary generous manner to supply relief to Canton, and the Tung Wah Hospital has taken a very active part in assisting the charitable institutions in the Canton City. The secretary for Chinese Affairs is in close co-operation with the Tung Wah Hospital Authorities and he is assisting them as far as he possibly can on behalf of the Government. The Funds, which the Government is able to contribute and which the European population will perhaps be able to contribute to—some have already contributed largely—will be administered by the Tung Wah Hospital committee in co-operation with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. I do not think I can add anything more except to read to you the words of the resolution which stands in my name, and which I am sure will find a sympathetic echo in the hearts of this Council and in those of the entire people

DAY BY DAY.

Leaving for Japan.

Mr. T. F. Hough, we are informed, is leaving Hongkong next week for a holiday in Japan. Companies Struck off the Register.

It is notified in the Gazette that the names of the following companies have been struck off the Register: The International Publishers Association, Limited, The New Seung Po Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, and The Sun Wah Steamship Company, Limited.

Excursion to Macao.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's New Steamship Tai Shan, will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. on Sunday, and return from Macao at 3 p.m. Reduced Fares 2nd Class and Deck. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Police Volunteers Leave.

The twelve members of the H. K. Police, who have volunteered for active service, left to-day for England on the s.s. Sardinia. They were accorded a most enthusiastic farewell as the Police launch took them from Blake Pier. Nearly all the Inspectors were present, also a large number of the other members of the force. As the volunteers left the pier they were given three rousing cheers, "Tipperary" being sung by the men on the launch in reply.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Hongkong Police Reserve orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Parades. (Central Police Station 5.30 p.m.) Monday, July 19.—Nos. 1 and 2 Portuguese Platoons.

Tuesday, July 20.—Combined Parade in Uniform.

Wednesday, July 21.—Nos. 1 and 2 Chinese Platoons.

Thursday, July 22.—Nos. 3 and 4 Portuguese Platoons.

Friday, July 23.—Nos. 3 and 4 Chinese Platoons.

The Indian Platoon is exempted from Parades from July 14th to August 14th, the period of the Razaan Festival.

Recruits of the British and Portuguese Platoons will drill on Wednesday, July 21st under the Sergeant-Major, and those of the Chinese Company under Crown Sergeant Mow Tung and J. M. Wong on Monday, July 19th and Friday, July 23rd.

Combined Parade. July 20th. The British Company will parade with Rifles at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. The Chinese and Portuguese Companies will parade at the Central Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp and there draw rifles. This is a Uniform Parade and all ranks (except Recruits) must attend. The Sergeant-Major will hand in the names of all absentees.

Shoulder Parts. Platoon Commanders are hereby made responsible for seeing that their men are provided with white drill parts for protecting the uniform from rifle oil, &c. These parts can be drawn at Nordin's on and after Monday afternoon.

tion of Hongkong. "This Council deeply deplores the unprecedented disasters by flood and fire in the Kwangtung Province and desires to express its heartfelt sympathy with the Government of the Province in this sore trial. This Council hereby votes a sum of \$50,000 as a contribution towards the relief of suffering caused by these disasters."

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

MAJOR GENERAL KELLY'S
DEPARTURE.Distinguished Crowd Bid Him
Good-Bye.

His Excellency, Major General, Mrs. and Miss Kelly left this morning by the s.s. Sardinia for England and received an enthusiastic send off from a large number of prominent residents who gathered at Murray Pier for that purpose. Among those present were H. E. The Governor, H. E. Major General Ventris, The Chief Justice and Lady Rees Davies, Sir Hayland de Sams-mares, the Hon. Mr. Mr. Claud Severn, Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. W. O. Chatham, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. Wei Yu, C.M.G., M. and Mdles, Liebert, M. D'Oettingen, Col. Darling, Col. O'Hara, Lt.-Col. Watson, Lt. Col. Crisp, Major Hawkins, Lt.-Col. Faichnie, Lt. Col. Chapman, Major Robertson, Major Surgeant, Capt. Cassel, Capt. Thompson, Major MacDonald, Capt. Lammert, Lt. Kennet, Capt. G. K. Hall Bratton, Capt. Bonnar, Major Wakeman, Mr. T. F. Hough, Capt. W. Armstrong, Lt. Danby, Lt. Blason, Capt. Wolfe, Surgeon Major Black, Dr. Forsyth, Capt. Moore, Capt. de Pir, Major Pryne, Major Currie, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Mr. H. A. Nesbit, Lt. Lindell, Capt. G. G. Wood, the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, K.C., the Hon. M. D. Landale, and many others. As H. E. left the pier, in the Tommy Atkins, the band of the 18th Infantry played "Auld Lang Syne."

VESSELS DETAINED OR
CAPTURED.

By British Forces.

The following lists which appeared in the London Gazette of May 18 and 28, and June 4, 1915, are published for general information, in continuation of the lists published in the Hongkong Government Gazette of June 25, 1915.

Vessels Detained or Captured at Sea by His Majesty's Armed Forces.

Name and Tonnage; Elfride (27), Nationality, German, Where detained, Sava.

Ships whose Cargoes, or part of them, have been Detained.

Algrave, Danish, Falmouth; Anglia, Swedish, Dundee; Aramis, Norwegian, Avonmouth; Argus, Swedish, Leith; Avesta, Swedish, West Harlepool; Carlyn, United States, Kirkwall; Comela, Norwegian, Arrivrosan; Dronning Olga, Danish, Leith; Gerd, Swedish, Leith; Gorontalo, Netherlands, The Downs; Gotland, Swedish, Middlesbrough; Gunborg, Swedish, Dundee; Heim, Norwegian, Kirkwall; Helge, Danish, Falmouth; Imber, British, Rosneath; Indiano, Swedish, Leith; Ischia, Italian, Malta; Kronprinz Gustaf, Swedish, Kirkwall; Libra, Norwegian, Gibraltar; London, Danish, Barrow; Loane, Norwegian, Kirkwall; Magdalene, Norwegian, Manchester; Malmind, Swedish, Tees; Maad, Norwegian, Kirkwall; Memphis, French, Malta; Minerva, Norwegian, Newcastle; Neche, Netherlands, Ramsgate; Nordie, Swedish, Manchester; Nordland, Swedish, Kirkwall; Oberon, Netherlands, The Downs; Postero, Brazilian, Bristol; Pythis, Norwegian, Immingham; Rantos, Norwegian, Glasgow; Raun, Norwegian, Liverpool; Santiago, Norwegian, Sharpness; Scandinavia, Swedish, Kirkwall; Signy, Swedish, Kirkwall; Solferino, Norwegian, Swansea; Sven, Swedish, Kings Lynn; Sydland, Swedish, Kirkwall; Tayabi, British, Malta; Thai, Swedish, Kirkwall; Virginia, United States, Malta; Vollrath, Them, Swedish, Kirkwall.

MESSRS. S. D. SETNA &
CO'S REPORT.

Messrs. Setna in their fortnightly Report, state:—Serious floods have again occurred in the West River and surrounding country down as far as Canton owing to the water having risen several feet higher than at the time of the disastrous floods last year, the dykes in numerous places have given way turning a vast stretch of country, which only last week looked beautiful and promising, into a large lake. Canton in this instance has not escaped and as we write the condition of affairs there is deplorable. Godowns full of merchandise, houses and boats with their occupants, have been swept away by the rushing floods. Communication in many cases has been stopped, telegraph, telephone, and railway services nearly all have broken down. Even the Shamesen, which had on all previous occasions been unaffected, has been inundated to a depth of four feet in some places. The loss of life is reported to be very heavy and we fear trade will suffer a severe setback for some time, as the crops are completely ruined and thousands of people are now homeless.

Bengal Opium:—Nothing doing. Market quiet. Clearances Nil. Unsold Stock:—48 Chests of Patna New, 305 Chests of Patna Old, 31 Chests of Benares New, and 20 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 472 Chests. Sold but Uncleared Stock:—29 Chests of Patna New, 123 Chests of Patna Old, 91 Chests of Benares New and 36 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 279 Chests. Reported closing quotations (Nominal per Chest) are: Patna New \$325, Patna Old \$9200, Benares New \$9050, Benares Old \$8925.

Malwa Opium:—Ruled quiet. No sales are reported. Clearances Nil. Unsold Stock is estimated at about 519 Chests. Sold but Uncleared Stock is estimated at about 17 Chests. Reported closing quotations (Nominal, per Picul) Malwa \$9300 to \$9400.

Cotton:—Sales are reported of about 200 Packages at \$27 (per Picul). Unsold Stock is estimated at about 2,000 Packages. Reported quotations at \$26 to 30 (per Picul).

Indian Yarn:—During the early part of the fortnight under review, market showed signs of improvement, and business was done at some advance in prices. Latterly, during the current week heavy floods at Canton and West River quietened the market and buyers are rather scarce. Sales reported during the past fortnight are as under:—

In all about 3750 bales comprising of about 2550 bales of No. 10-1000 Bales of No. 12-100 Bales of No. 16s. and 100 Bales of No. 20s. Unsold and Uncleared Stock is estimated at about 48,000 bales.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales are reported of about 800 Bales at \$110 to 118 per Bale.

Sundry Articles:—Market ruled steady. Imports sales are reported of Apricots at \$27 (per Picul), B'Dollum at \$29 (per Picul), Borax at \$25 (per Picul), Cloves at \$35 to 37 (per Picul), Kimitis at \$28 to 28 (per Picul), Myrambollams at \$4 to 4 (per Picul), Patchack at \$125 (per Picul), Uam Olibsum at \$12 to 13 (per Picul), Saltpetre at \$22 (per Picul), Lessor Stone at \$225 (per Catty), Muck at \$275 (per Catty), and Bombay Onions at \$1 (per Basket). In Exports purchases are reported in Cassia at \$9 (per Picul), Cardamum Seeds at \$35 (per Picul), Galangal at \$31 (per Picul), China Roots at \$55 to 13 (per Picul), Mopani at \$144 (per Picul), Zedoary at \$18 (per Picul), Preserves at \$4 to 6 (per box of 6 Jars), Vermillion at \$128 (per Oase), and Fire Crackers at \$81 (per chest).

IRON WALL OF THE RHINE.

FORTRESS DEFENCES ON RIVER BANKS.

Allies Cannot be Stopped.

Can the Rhine, that "iron wall" of Germany, stop the victorious advance of the Anglo-French army on Berlin? This question has very often been put to me by my readers and friends, writes Lieut. Colonel Roustam Bek, in a home paper. It was rather difficult to give an immediate definite answer. I was obliged to study carefully the present situation of this most important line of defence of Western Germany.

I have at various times had several opportunities to travel the whole length of the Rhine, and, knowing well the strength of its fortifications, I had enough material to judge this question, and the present is just the moment when we must turn our attention to that river on which the Kaiser and all the German nation have the greatest confidence. It must not be forgotten that the German anthem is called "The Watch on the Rhine."

The Rhine in German territory extends from the frontier of Switzerland to Holland, and is fortified by several fortresses, but quite irregularly. For instance, the part of the Rhine in Alsace is protected by a series of so-called *forts de ponts*, such as Istein, Gunningen, Neuenburg, Neu-Brisach, and, behind them, more to the north, the strong fortress of Strasbourg commands the defence of this region. The main defence here is based on the so-called bridge fortification, or some lines of redoubts built in semi-circles in front of bridges, their flank resting on the banks of the river. The second region of the Rhine, opposite Lorraine, is defended by a system of strong fortresses as Germersheim, Mayence, Coblenz, and further, opposite the Belgian frontier, is the fortress of Cologne, while Wesel commands the frontier of Holland. In addition to these fortifications at Düsseldorf and Duisburg, the fortresses of Metz and Diedenhofen also are included in the sphere of defence of the Rhine in Lorraine.

The Crossing.

All the latest movements of the German army, as well as some hasty preparations on the Dutch frontier and in Belgium, and the anxiety of the German Press in regard to the vigorous offensive of the Allies, show that our enemy supposes that the Rhine will be crossed in the region opposite the Belgian and Dutch frontiers. Long before the war I often heard from German officers of the General Staff the opinion that the French army would never dare to cross the Rhine either in Alsace or in Lorraine. Perhaps this part of the river is far from the main road to Berlin, the strategic aim of the Allies. Very recently some German military experts have shown a great anxiety lest the French, after occupying Alsace and Lorraine, should direct their main advance through south Belgium and Luxembourg, attacking the Rhine on the line Düsseldorf—Cologne—Coblenz. They are hastening to calm public opinion, saying that to prevent this invasion it will be quite sufficient to rely on the garrison of those fortresses, supported by Landsturm. At Cologne the river is one-fifth of a mile wide, gradually increasing in width until, at the Dutch frontier, it is about half a mile wide. The current of the Rhine is rapid. The banks are mostly flat and marshy. The depth is from ten to fifteen feet. Both Cologne and Coblenz are first-class fortresses. Cologne has two big bridges over the river and forms an important point of strategic railway junctions. The outer fortified circle of Cologne has eight forts and fourteen fortifications on the left bank of the Rhine and four forts on the right bank. The central defence line comprises fifteen old-fashioned forts, connected by intermediate fortifications and batteries.

Fortress Camp.

Coblenz is similar to Cologne, and can be called a fortress-camp, being capable of sheltering an army corps. North of Cologne are Düsseldorf and Duisburg, protected by

FOR OVERSEA SOLDIERS.

Club to be Established in Regent Street.

In *The Standard of Empire* on May 6, reference was made to the intention of the Victoria League to establish in London a club for the use of Overseas soldiers. It is now announced that the league has secured for this purpose the premises formerly occupied by the Raleigh Club, 16, Regent Street, Waterloo-place.

The new club is to be known as the Overseas Forces, and it will contain a well-equipped bureau of information, rooms for reading and writing—with a plentiful supply of newspapers and magazines—and also for billiards and other games. There will be a buffet for light refreshments at popular prices.

General MacDougall and the officers of the Canadian force at Shorncliffe have expressed the view that such a club will be of great use to the men who visit London when on leave. It is also certain that wounded Australians and New Zealanders who have been sent to England for their convalescence will find the club a source of comfort and convenience to them.

The Ladies' Empire Club is co-operating with the Victoria League in promoting and organising the Soldiers' Club. The committee in charge of the arrangements include Sir James Danlop Smith (chairman), Sir Edward T. Cook, Mrs. Harcourt, Miss Hay, Sir Everard im Thurn, and Mrs. P. H. Osborne. Subscriptions and gifts are asked from the public in order that the club may worthily fulfil the excellent work for which it is being founded. All contributions should be sent to the hon. treasurer of the Victoria League, at 2, Millbank House, Westminster.

Consignees Warning.

Consignees are informed that goods, ex. s.s. Sawa Maru, not cleared by Monday July 19, will be subject to rent.

numerous fortifications of the temporary type, in order to cover the bridges and the fortress of Wesel. Düsseldorf is situated opposite the Belgian frontier and commands a strategic junction of railways and two bridges across the Rhine. Wesel is the fortress close to the Dutch frontier at the junction of the River Lipper with the Rhine, and the most important *fort de pont* of the Wesel fortified region is Fort Blücher (formerly Fort Napoleon), situated on the left bank of the river.

Summing up all the fortification preparations of the Germans in this region, we see that the part of the Rhine from the Dutch frontier to Coblenz, a distance of about 140 miles, is supported in the south by two fortresses and in the north by one small fortress and two bridge fortifications. It can be supposed that only two German armies would be sent to defend this line. The minor part of this army will occupy the line between Cologne and Coblenz, its flanks will be protected by those fortresses, and the greater part of the forces will take up positions along the line from Cologne to the Dutch frontier. Von der Goltz openly said that the "most simple way to cross the Rhine is to force the neutrality of Holland." But I consider that our gallant Allies will succeed in crossing this river in a legal way, if not at the first attempt, then at the second or third without a doubt.

We must not forget the immortal words of Napoleon, who said: "The wide rivers, though they are impenetrable, are always crossed." If we seriously study the role which the fortresses of the Rhine will play at the river we shall understand that those fortresses can only be considered as a protection of the flanks of the German army manœuvring between them, and no more. Of course, those fortresses will allow our enemy to hold out longer and that is all. In conclusion I can say that the "iron wall of the Rhine" can only detain the Anglo-French army on its way to Berlin, but not stop it.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

Coalition all Round.

In the early days of the war says *Scrutator in Truth* of May 28 the expediency of a coalition between the Parliamentary front benches was several times suggested in *Truth*. Eventually I gathered from people who know about these things that coalition was not as yet within the range of practical politics. Both sides regarded it unfavourably. They had not yet risen to that level of patriotic exaltation which would enable them to forget past differences, sink personal and party interests, and co-operate loyally in the supreme national business of the moment.

What the wise and eminent gentlemen to whom our destinies are committed could not bring themselves to do spontaneously has now to be done by the compulsion of circumstances more or less known to the public. It is unfortunate that this should be so, for there is all the difference in the world between a coalition offered and accepted voluntarily, from disinterested motives, and a coalition brought about by specific pressure, and accepted only because it can no longer be avoided. Lord Beaconsfield has bequeathed to us the political axiom that England does not love coalitions. It is true, as Mr. Buckle has pointed out in the *Times*, that he spoke of nefarious conspiracies between men of divergent views for personal ends, and that he discriminated between such an association and that of quondam opponents united by a common desire for the public good. But in all cases he spoke of voluntary associations.

The weakness of the coalition now in view is that it is obviously not voluntary. It has not only been forced on both parties against their will, but it has an unfortunate air of the substitution of a new Ministry for one which has virtually fallen, not to say a capitulation under terms dictated by opponents who hold the upper hand. It is a change of Government, brought about, not by the normal means of a vote of the House of Commons or the electorate, but by sapping and mining, and the success of these operations is entirely due to the existence of a national emergency which disarms the defending force. There is, consequently, a great danger that the new Government will be regarded, if not with dislike, as Lord Beaconsfield put it, at any rate with considerable suspicion, both in the House of Commons and outside.

This is very different from the ideal "National Government" which so many fondly imagine is about to be realised. The circumstances out of which it has arisen are not the best for securing cordial co-operation and mutual loyalty among men who have hitherto been engaged in struggles to get the better of one another, nor the best for enlisting the whole-hearted support of outsiders of all ways of thinking. For the purpose of carrying on a war and making peace the coalition may easily prove a less efficient instrument than its predecessor.

To say that this may happen is not to say that it will, but merely to point out a danger which is only too real and imminent, but may be avoided if it is clearly discerned and faced in the right spirit. We have just escaped—assuming that the constitution of a Coalition Government is within sight—a national disaster which we ought to tremble to think of, for it is impossible to calculate what the consequences would have been both to ourselves and to Europe if this country had been suddenly thrown into the turmoil of an appeal to the electorate, with the Government *de facto* temporarily paralysed, and the evolution of another left to the uncertain arbitrament of the ballot-box. To understand how near we were to such a catastrophe it is only necessary to remember that less than twelve months ago the eminent gentlemen who have just been called upon to save us from it were summoned by the King to save us from the scarcely less disastrous catastrophe of a civil war, and failed dis-

gracefully to come to the agreement among themselves which was essential for that purpose. If they have proved more successful in adjusting their divergent ideas and aspirations on the present occasion we may devoutly thank God for our narrow escape. But, having escaped, it behoves us to remember, first, that the precipice over which we have so nearly toppled is still there; secondly, that the causes which brought us so close to the edge are still quite likely to come again into play; thirdly, that if we are drawn to the edge again there is no power left that can prevent us going over. If this Coalition Government comes to grief, like its predecessor, what is going to happen? One of two things: Either the diversion of our whole political energy for several months from the war with Germany to a domestic struggle between parties for supremacy, with the definite possibility that at the end of that time no Government will be evolved of any weight or authority either at home or abroad; or a coup d'état resulting in a military dictatorship.

I hope nobody will dismiss the latter alternative as fanciful. When you have two or three million men under arms, the ultimate power in the State is for the time being in the hands of the one, two, or three men who control and are trusted by the Army. War is soldiers' business. The soldiers are under arms for the purpose of saving the country and no other. If the civilians who nominally hold the supreme authority prove themselves only an impediment to the effective prosecution of the war, the soldiers may very well think that the first step towards saving the country (and incidentally saving themselves) is to get rid of the civilians and take their business into their own hands. The thing has been done again and again in history. It has even been done in this country. All that is necessary is the man, and with the hour he generally appears. He need not necessarily be an ambitious man, like Napoleon. The effect will be the same if he is merely conscientious, patriotic, and thorough, like Cromwell. Whether Lord Kitchener is the man to post his troops round Westminster, march into the House of Commons, and direct an orderly take away that bauble, I do not know in the least. Probably he himself is the only man who does, and he might not know what he is capable of till he found himself doing it. But I can quite conceive as a practicable possibility within a not distant future circumstances arising in which either Lord Kitchener, or Sir John French, or some other general of the right sort might feel that this is what the country wants, and do it amid general approbation. The only circumstances requisite are that the war should drag on a few months longer without any satisfactory result to our side, that the Coalition Government should become seriously discredited, and that its final defeat should threaten us with political chaos.

So let us be wise in time. The governing fact of the situation is that you cannot have a successful coalition among politicians without coalition among their constituents. There cannot be a united government of a disunited people. The question therefore is, are we all going to coalesce at last? The crisis through which we are passing did not originate inside the House of Commons, but among insignificant groups of intemperate partisans, mischievous busy-bodies, and journalists on the make, who are able to megaphone their views through the press and find sympathisers and confederates on the Parliamentary benches. These elements of discord are always with us, and they are not peculiar to any one political party. As long as any section of the public tolerates their utterances, patronises the newspapers which disseminate their poison, such men will continue to be a danger. The public has got to understand that in time of war there is no alternative but to support the *de facto* Government, and that whoever is against the Government in this country is just as much a public enemy as the German whom the Government is fighting in the field.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 2.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

From Shanghai per Kuangshih Guild, Chowchow Guild, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, and Messrs. Tang Shaoyi, Chen Koliang, Tan Kan-chen, Kuo Chuohsiao, and Chen Singlan, \$40,000.00.

Per Auctioned Goods Dealers' Guild, \$1,000.88.

The following subscribed \$1,000.—Messrs. Reiss & Co. International Banking Corp.

The following subscribed \$500.—Chinese in Jamaica per Mr. Liu Sun-ki, Messrs. Kwong Hoi Kee, Mr. Cheng King-tong, Mrs. Yau Shi.

Teachers & Pupils of Bellios Girls' School, \$383.00.

The following subscribed \$300.—Mr. Li Yu-nung, Mr. Leung Mun-kwai.

Chinese Staff of the Kowloon Customs \$287.

Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston \$250.

The following subscribed \$200.—Mr. Tang Hang Yue, Mrs. Ip Tam Shi, Mr. Fung Kwai Tong, Yan On Insurance Co., Ltd., Mr. Leung Yan Po, Messrs. Wang Hing, Messrs. Cheong Shing, Messrs. Wing Shing Sun, Messrs. Tang Fa Tai.

Messrs. Tai Tak Loong 150.00.

The following subscribed \$100; Lieut.-Colonel L. A. Watson Mr. Nam Tai Hop Kee, Mr. Ip Ting San, Messrs. Kwong Sang Hong, Mr. Cheng Shau Shan, Mr. Kwok Ching Chuen, Mr. Wong Cheuk Kam, Mr. Kwong Yee, Mr. Nam Shing Cheung, Lun Po Insurance Co. Ltd. of Shanghai, Mr. Lo Chung Ku, Mr. Lam Wan Yue, Mr. Ho Hang Tong, Mr. Ho Ngok Ian, Mr. Lam Heung Lun, Mr. Yan Tsz In, Mr. Lo Sin Cheuk Messrs. Tung Sang Cheung, Kwong Tak Hing, Kwong Tung On, Chu Wing Hing, Tang On Tai, Mr. Fung Chi Yeuk, Messrs. Tai Loong, Sam Tai, Look Hing, Mr. Shin Wai Ming, Wong Li Hing, Cheong Tak Kee, Mr. O. Skott, Messrs. Botelho Bros., Messrs. Lam Po Heung, Messrs. Yu To Sang, Messrs. Yu Yat Yee, Messrs. Tung On Wo, Messrs. Tung Fat Yung, Messrs. Wing Wo Chan, Mr. Man Loong, Messrs. Shang Sang Yuen, Messrs. Kwong On Wing, Mr. W. Dickinson.

The following subscribed \$50; Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Mr. B. Wong Taps.

The following subscribed \$25; Mr. O. A. Hooper, Mr. P. M. N. da Silva, Mr. A. S. Mr. A. Nichol, Mr. A. J. P.

The following subscribed \$20.00; Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Mr. C. W. Croawell.

Mr. C. W. 10.00.

The following subscribed \$5; Mr. C. E. White, Mr. H. Gittins.

Already acknowledged, \$90, 310.00, Total, \$143,065.88.

The Bishop of Victoria.

The Bishop of Victoria will preach at the Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday) at the 11 a.m. service. He is authorising the use of special prayers in all the Anglican Churches in the Colony on behalf of the sufferers through the floods in South China. The offertories at all the services at the Cathedral will be for the relief of the sufferers through the floods.

The British Government has to fight enemies at home while it is fighting them abroad, the probability is that the foreign enemy will get the better of us. It has often been said that the fatal defect of democracy is that it cannot wage war effectively. History justifies that opinion. The reason for this defect is that under democratic Government a genuine coalition of the people in support of their Government is impossible for any length of time. In England it has proved impossible in less than ten months. We are now going to try again under improved arrangements made with the sole view of defeating faction. It remains to be seen whether at the second attempt we shall be more successful. If not, democracy will have to go.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

The s.s. "INDRAWADI."

on or about 17th August 1915.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Agents.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

7th Sunday after Trinity 13th July, 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Tucker. Psalms: Barnby, Felson, Barnby. Te Deum: Oakley in R. Jubilate: Ouseley in G. Holy Communion (12 Noon). Hymns: 217, 321, N.B.—Psalm 90, verses 1, 2, 9, 10, 17, in unison. Psalm 91, verses 1, 7, 11, 16, in unison. Psalm 92, verses 1, 2, 5, 9, 10 in unison. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Stainer, Troutbeck. Magnificat: Lemon (25th morning). Nunc Dimittis: King (25th morning). Hymns: 175, 267, 28.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion—11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon. Preacher:—Rev. J. L. Bacon.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—7th Sunday after Trinity, 18th July 1915. Morning Prayer. Responses: Ferial. Venite: 18th Morning. Psalms As Set. Te Deum: Blissitt. Jubilate: Ouseley. Hymns: 7-487-440. Kyrie: Dryer. National Anthem. Evening Prayer. Hymn: 582. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Stainer-Smart. Magnificat: Barnby in F 29th Morning. Nunc Dimittis: Wicks 10th Evening. Hymns: 375 (tune 540 a & m) 300-25. Vesper Hymn: National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning 11. Hymns 377, 572, 459, 477. Evening 6. Hymns 382, 219, 235, 405, 363. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

The Gospel Hall.—38 Queen's Road. (3 Doors from bottom of D'Aguliar Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m., and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching, Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m. Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V.D., state:—

Parades for Monday, 19th inst., 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.—Musketry, and Rifle exercises at Tai Koo Dockyard, under Sergt. Ballock, 5.30 p.m. Right Section H. G. Co.—Drill at Headquarters. Remainder nil.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until 23rd inst. H. K. V. R. Detachment Camp, Kowloon. On duty until 23rd inst. H. K. V. R.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Licences for Trading with the Enemy Cancelled.

It is in a *Government Gazette* extraordinary, published this morning, notified that all licences relating to transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco, granted by or under the authority of His Excellency the Governor, will *ipso facto* be cancelled, and withdrawn upon the coming into operation of the Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Chinese who Particularly liked Hongkong.

His Worship:—How many times have you been banished?

Prisoner:—Two or three times (laughter).

His Worship:—One year's imprisonment and four hours' stocks for returning from banishment, and fourteen days in addition for unlawful possession of metal. (Government gun metal).

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong will be held on Thursday, the 29th July, 1915, at 4 o'clock p.m. precisely, in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building, for the following purposes:—

(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1914.

(2) To elect a New Committee.

(3) To transact any General Business.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Acting Secretary.

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS & DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Members will be held on Thursday, 29th July, at 4.30 p.m. in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution authorising an addition to the Rules:—

"That the Rules be altered by the addition of the following new Rules to be numbered XXII, viz:—

"Any Member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall ipso facto cease to be a Member."

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Acting Secretary.

WANTED.

WANTED.—To purchase for cash two Japanese Pekingeses (spaniels). Apply Room 30, Anglo House Hotel.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

Valuable Leasehold Property.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions from the Second Mortgagee to sell the undermentioned property

MONDAY,

the 19th July, 1915, commencing at 3 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

Lot 1. Section C of Inland Lot No. 650 (No. 41 Queen's Road East).

Lot 2. Section E of Inland Lot No. 650 (No. 37 Queen's Road East).

Both Sections are held for the residue of a term of 999 years from 26th December, 1860.

For further particulars and conditions of sale.

Apply to:—
Mr. H. K. HOLMES,
Solicitor,
Post Office Building
(3rd Floor)

or
Mr. Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
Duddell Street.

By order of the Mortgagees
Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

THURSDAY,

the 22nd day of July, 1915 at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Properties situate at Mong-kok-tsu, Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Mong-kok-tsu aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office respectively as Kowloon Marine Lots Nos. 64 and 65 together with all buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 75 years and 75 years respectively. Annual Crown rents \$137.00 and \$98.00 respectively. Areas 13,108 Square feet and 9,470 Square feet respectively.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER

Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1915.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS.

By order of the Mortgagees.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on MONDAY,

the 19th day of July, 1915, at Three o'clock p.m. at their Auction Room, No. 8 Des Voeux Road Central.

The Valuable Leasehold Properties

Situate at Shauiwan in the Colony of Hongkong and known as SHAUKIWAN LOTS Nos. 58, 129, 378 & 391 in Four Lots.

LOT 1 comprises 2 well built dwellinghouses known as 13 and 15 Shauiwan Main Road and 4 single roomed Chinese dwellinghouses.

LOT 2 comprises all those well built dwellinghouses known as Nos. 15, 17 and 19 Main Street and Nos. 18, 20, 22, 23 and 24 Praya Shauiwan West.

LOT 3 comprises a piece or parcel of ground and foreshore containing an area of 2,970 square feet, a well appointed site for buildings or ship building yard.

LOT 4 comprises a piece or parcel of ground and foreshore containing an area of 3,700 square feet now used as a ship building yard and slip.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. DEACON LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON, Solicitors,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
and also from Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, the Auctioneers.

Don't forget after the Show Supper and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDRA CAFE, Open till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 16th July, 1915

17th & 18th Episodes

The "Perils of Pauline."

See the Thrilling and Startling experiences of "PAULINE" being shot through the Torpedo Tube of a Submarine.

Pathe's British Gazettes

Keystone Comedies.

Shortly to be shown

"SHERLOCK HOLMES"

and

"OTHELLO."

The Management will not Guarantee Reserved seats 10 minutes after rise of Curtain.

BIJOU THEATRE.

Commencing SATURDAY, 17th July.

The great exclusive drama

THE CURSE OF GREED

in 8 parts, length 10,000 feet

Wednesday, 21st July

the thrilling detective drama

THE MYSTERY OF SYDNEY STREET

in 3 parts, etc.

NOTICES.

STOVES AND
BLOWLAMPS.

Alex. Ross & Co. have recently taken over the agency of the "Optimus" works, Stockholm, and will be pleased to supply from stock any kind of Kerosene Stove or Blowlamp at very reasonable prices

Please call to inspect at Machinery Office
4, Des Voeux Road.

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.
With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

NOTICE

When the Government Dredger "St. Enoch" is working in the Harbour she will fly by day a red burgee at the fore and by night carried 2 red lights one at each masthead.

All craft are warned to pass outside 150 yards from bow or stern and steamers are to ease their engines to slow when passing within 250 yards of this dredger when working.

(Sd.) C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.

Harbour Master, &c.
Headquarters, R.N.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1915.

NOTICE

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, King's Road, (2nd Street) West of Central Market Telephone No. 511.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191

BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
" Prime Cut—	"	21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19
" Roast—Shiu	"	19
" Breast—Ngau Lam	"	17
" Soup—Tong Yuk	"	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
" do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	24
Bullock's Brains—	No.	per set 10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	80
" Head—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.00
" Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	11
" Tail—Ngau Mei	"	13
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tan-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
" Leg—Yeung Pei	"	25
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle—	"	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	"	27
" Brains—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
" Fry—Chu Chap	"	15
" Head—Chu Tau	"	16
" Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
" Kidneys—Chu Xiu	"	18
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	"	24
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	28
" Leg—Chu Pei	"	20
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	"	20
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	"	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard—Chu Yau	"	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Koi Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Kan	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
" (fresh)—	"	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
" Gesse—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	25
Saupe—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen—Na	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Ohe Ku	"	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Man Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hoi	"	26
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	"	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa—Shek Fan	"	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong	"	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	10
Rook Fish—Shek Kiu Kung	"	16
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Skate—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	26
Tench—Wan Yu	"	16
Turbot—Oho Hov Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	"	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	"	18
" (Ohio)—Tie Chun Ping Khe	"	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Toong Lut	1
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	8
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	10
Lichies Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 28
" Fresh	10
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
" Sweet	8
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoo Lay	10
" (Canton), Cooking—She Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	10
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
" Shanghai—Lo Kwat	10
Walnuts—Hop To	lb. 15
" Green—Sang Hop Tuo	10
Water Melon—(Am.) Com San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	8
" Cheuk	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
" Sprout—Ah Choi	10
" Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	8
" Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Teoi	lb. 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tse	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb. 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
" Red—Hung Ka Chiu	10
" Green—Ching Lap Chiu	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young—San Tse Keung	8
" old—Lo Keung	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oho Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okra—	lb. 1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
" Green—Shang Chong	8
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Parley—Kun Tsoi	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tan	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	3
" Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tse	3
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tse	3
" Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tse	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	3
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	5
Tomatoes—Hui Ke	8
Taroa—Wu Tau	4
Turnip, Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	8
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	8
Yams—Ta Shu	8
" English—Yeung Kan Choi	8

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Turnip, Punti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	4
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	8
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	8
Yams—Ta Shu	8
" English—Yeung Kan Choi	8

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	08
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	07
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	35
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	25
(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	35
(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	33
(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	14
Granulated, per lb.,	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	13
No. 2, " " " "	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat:—	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 25¢ in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

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